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Lady With A Parasol

Photo—N. Ramakrishna

Science Goes All Out On Atomic Missiles

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By Brian Cleeve

NO ALIBI

Little Manny Gunn. Everyone was interested in Manny, from the Governor down to the sneak-thieves and gasmeter experts on "D" wing, and I was more interested in him than anyone else, because he was in the next cell to mine, and we were going to be next-door neighbours for a long, long time. I was doing ten years' penal, and Manny was doing "life."

You'd put him down for a clerk if you saw him in the street, and you'd be quite right, because that's what he was—a solicitor's clerk. He had a little house in the suburbs, and he used to breed canaries in his spare time, and a woman came in to do for him every morning, because he was a bachelor.

Every day he'd take the Tube to Liverpool Street, where his boss had his office, and every night he'd come home to his canaries, except Saturdays, when he'd go to the pictures, and he, lived like that for years and years. Then they arrested him. For murder.

It was a policeman who found him. He saw a light in Manny's garage, where Manny kept his canaries, and because it was four o'clock in the morning he went to have a look. He found Manny standing there with a chopper in his hand, and there was blood all ever the chopper, and a dead man on the floor with his skull wide open.

Manny never said a word when they took him away, nor when he was being remanded, nor when he was tried. He just stood there, like he'd stood in the garage, staring at his feet. It was quite a case, on account of Manny being so respectable, and not making any defence.

The lawyer did his best for him. There were a lot of queer things about the case, and he made the most of all of them. There wasn't the breath of a motive, for one. The dead man was a stranger. Just a tramp, with a couple of fag-ends in his pocket and nothing else.

If Manny had had a past, the tramp could have been part of it, but there weren't any pages missing from Manny's book. Birth certificate to yesterday morning—it was all there, as innocent as a Sunday School prize. It couldn't even have been self-defence, because the tramp had been hit from behind. Manny wasn't the type to do a man in with a chopper. Anyone could see that. He had gold-rimmed spectacles, and a duck's fluff of hair round a bald patch, and he stood about five-feet-three in his shoes, and his false teeth didn't quite fit.

Then there was the time. That was the biggest point of all. The doctors said that the tramp had been killed between twelve and one in the morning, and it was four o'clock when the policeman found Manny standing in the garage. It didn't seem reasonable he'd stand there for three hours, or else come back and put himself into position, so to speak, waiting for someone to find him; and if Manny could have produced any sort of an alibi at all for that night, maybe he'd have got off.

The trouble was that he couldn't. Or wouldn't. He just stood there in the dock like he'd stood in the garage, staring at his feet, and every now and then he'd shake his head as though he was trying to wake himself up.

They found him guilty, of course. They couldn't do anything else, but maybe because it was such a queer case, and so many things didn't fit, Manny was reprieved. That was how he was doing a life sentence next door to me, and everyone who knew the story wanted to know where Manny had been between twelve and one that morning. But Manny couldn't say.

I was near the end of my time when Manny told me. There had been a lot of changes during those years that we had spent next door to one another. You could talk, for one, and Manny and me used to talk together on exercise, but I never asked him about his case, and where he really was between twelve and one that morning, if he wasn't in the garage. Maybe that's why he told me.

"I was in the Mile End Road that night," he said, "but, you see, I couldn't tell that to the judge. I couldn't even tell the lawyer that Johnny, because there was a girl."

He didn't say any more for a long time, and I didn't say anything, because I wanted him to go on. When he did, it was in a dreamy sort of a voice, like he was telling the story to himself, and not thinking about me being listening.

"Judy was her name," he began. "She was an usherette in a cinema, and she was the most beautiful girl I ever saw. Much more beautiful than any of the film stars. She had black hair, and her skin was smooth, like cream. She used to smile at me, and after a bit I used to smile back, and she'd always keep a seat for me in the front row of the balcony.

"It was a long time before I asked her out. You see, I was never anything very much, and she was so beautiful. I didn't dare. Then, one Saturday night, I asked her to come and see my canaries, and have tea with me the next day, and she laughed and said that she knew about those sort of canaries. But the next Saturday she asked me to come and have supper in her place.

"She had a room in the Mile End Road, and she cooked me sausages, and told me she was lonely, and before I went home she kissed me. After that, I went home with her every Saturday night, and she'd tell me how lonely she was, and about the cinema manager, and how he made her life a misery wanting her to go out with him. I'd seen him in a cinema a few times. A big, fleshy chap, with a red face, and a moustache, and I used to tell her how sorry I was, and wish that I had the courage to ask her to marry me, but I hadn't. You see, she was like a queen, and I was only a solicitor's clerk, and getting on for forty.

"She'd never go out with me anywhere. Just take me back to her room, and give me supper, and talk a bit, and then kiss me goodnight. She said she was afraid of the cinema manager finding out. If he knew that she went out with me, she said, when she wouldn't go out with him, he'd give her the sack, and maybe he'd catch me and give me a bashing.

"On Sundays, she told me she went to see her widowed mother in the country, and sometimes I'd lend her the fare, because she didn't get much money for being an usherette. She never paid it back, but I didn't mind. If I'd been a king she could have had everything in my kingdom. I offered her a canary, but she said that the cats would get it.

"We went on like that for about three months. I just lived for Saturday nights. The rest of the week I might have been asleep for all the interest I took. Sometimes I didn't remember to eat my supper, and once or twice I even forgot the canaries.

"Then I saw her in the City. It was a Thursday, her half-day, and for a minute I thought she might be coming to see me in the office, and I wondered what Jenkins and the other clerks would think. Then I saw the cinema manager. He came out of a shop with a parcel, and he just tucked her arm under his and off they went, and she was smiling up at him as though his horrible red face was the most beautiful thing in the world.

"I don't know how I stood on that corner. Jenkins had sent me out on a message, but I went back without delivering it. I didn't know what I was doing. I didn't go into the office on Friday. I said I was ill, and so I was. I didn't go to the cinema on Saturday either. I couldn't. I just sat in the house, and thought, and thought, and thought, until about nine o'clock that night I couldn't stand it any longer, and I went for a walk.

"It must have been about twelve o'clock when I reached the Mile End Road. I hadn't meant to go there. I hadn't meant to go anywhere. I just found myself outside the house where Judy lived, looking up at her window, and I couldn't tell you to this day how I got there. There was a light in her room, and I could see her moving about, getting ready for bed, I didn't mean to go up to her. I just couldn't help myself."

He paused, and sighed wearily.

"I suppose," he said slowly, "it was about one o'clock when I left, and it must have been while I was in Judy's room that that poor devil was in my garage. I found him when I got back. The garage door was open a bit, and I thought maybe a cat might have got in, and I went to look, and when I suitched on the light there he was on the floor with his head bashed in, and the chopper lying on the floor beside him. I'd just picked it up when the policeman came."

Manny sighed again, and closed up as if that was the end.

"But Manny," I said, "for Heaven's sake why didn't you tell where you'd been? Judy would have backed you up."

Manny shook his head. "No," he said, "No. Judy wouldn't have backed me up, You see, Judy was dead. I'd killed her."

"I was in the Mile End Road that night," he said, "but you see, I couldn't tell that to the judge. I couldn't even tell the lawyer that, Johnny, because there was a girl."

He didn't say any more for a long time, and I didn't say anything, because I wanted him to go on. When he did, it was in a dreamy sort of a voice, like he was telling the story to himself, and not thinking about me being listening.

Do You Know That—

1. Norway's coastline is dotted with some 150,000 islands and islets.

2. There are over 7,500 postwomen in Britain.

3. For the first time in the history of cartography, radar-controlled air-photography is being used for making maps.

4. Twenty-three African languages, 9 Semitic, 28 Indo-European, 4 Dravidian, 13 Sino-Tibetan, 6 Turko-Mongolian, 3 Austronesian languages and innumerable dialects are taught at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.

5. More than 35 tons of rock have to be brought up from great depths in order to produce half-a-carat of cut and polished diamond.

6. The oldest club in the English Football League is Notts County; the club was formed in 1862.

7. Travel on Britain's railway's is among the safest in the world, fatalities among passengers during the last 12 months amounting to only one in nearly one billion miles.

WOMEN HELP TO BUILD NEW R.A.F. TRAINERS

The Percival Prentice, a new basic trainer is in course of production at Percival's works at Luton. Many women are helping in the building of this aircraft which will probably supersede all other training aircraft. It is a single engined, low-wing cabin monoplane with fixed under-carriage of orthodox type. A Percival Prentice in flight.

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Science Goes All Out On Atomic Missiles

By Robert B. Hotz

An aerial gunner with General Chennault in China during the war, Robert B. Hotz has a background of military knowledge, particularly relating to the air. His book, "With General Chennault," is well known. In this article he tells of the intensive research on atomic missiles being carried on in the U. S.

OVER New Mexico a V-2 warhead full of fruit flies dangling from a ribbon parachute settles slowly to the desert sand, returning the first living survivors of a journey into the iono-sphere—more than 100 miles above the earth's crust.

In an air-conditioned office in Washington's Pentagon, Gen. Curties E. Lemay chews on a pipe-stem and studies reports from New Mexico, Brazil, the Virgina Capes and a score of other far-flung places. As director of U.S. army air forces research and development, he deals with fruit flies as just one minor aspect of his job, which is to design and produce long range atomic rockets that will make inter-continental push-button warfare possible.

Estimates of current progress toward pushbutton warfare range from Admiral Halsey's facetious comment that "all we have is the button" to loose talk by air force officers of "shooting a rocket to the moon in 18 months." The two comments are equally misleading.

A SYMBALIC GESTURE

Both the army and navy have been in the guided missle business since the latter stages of World War II and have developed a modest stock of short-range missiles still subject to control vagabies. Perhaps the most effective guided missile immediately available is the remotely controlled drone aircraft. This is simply an ordinary fighter or bomber rigged for radio control either from a mothership in the air or a ground station. When explosive loaded drones were used against the German submarine pens in France, human crows had to take off and fly the drone to an altitude at which a mothership could take over.

Now control has been perfected to include all flying manoeuvres including take-off, landing, stunting and conventional bombing operations that permit recovery of undamaged planes. Recemtly a trio of pilotless Flying Fortresses flew 2,600 miles from Hawaii to California, dropped bombs and were landed all by remote control from motherships as far as 50 miles away. Another drone flew from Texas to Washington to open its bomb bay doors over the Capitol in a symbolic gesture toward Congressmen below debating military appropriations. The army air forces now have a special school to teach remote control technique where "beeper" pilots learn to fly formation with themselves.

There is also available a stable of jet-propelled flying bombs, including an improved version of the German V-I; a rocket-boosted flying wing bomb; and a missile manufactured by the Howard Hughes aircraft company that guides itself to detonate on the nearest radar station. The rader seeker is designed to blind the enemy's electronic eyes before launching a large scale air attack against him. Other "seeker" heads have been developed to guide a missile automatically toward the strongest source of light or heat in any given vicinity. It is a weird sensation to see one of these miniature "heat seekers" fly across the room as you enter, attracted by your heat.

MUFFED CHANCE

Two years of experimentation with V-2s have been required to learn what the Germans already knew and make a few beginnings in exploring the fantastic reaches of the upper air. Ironically, Baron Werner von Braun, chief V-2 designer now working for the U.S. army, credits an American, the late Dr. Robert Goddard, with the basic ideas from which the V-2 was developed. As early as 1936, Goddard offered his discoveries to the war department, but nobody was interested. Von Braun and his associates didn't begin V-2 experiments until 1938.

A U.S.—built version of the V-2 is scheduled to appear shortly, attempting radio control of the giant missile from the ground. Although it has already been determined that V-2 type missiles will run into a technological deed end at the 500-mile mark, it is likely that the V-2 type will dominate the guided missile arsenal for atleast the next decade. The navy is already building battleships and submarines equipped to launch V-2 type missiles instead of torpedoes and shells.

However, the real goal of the missile experts is the long-range, supersonic, accurately controlling missile capable of delivering atomic destruction at 5,000 miles or better. Cost of the new weapon will be enormous. Army air-forces which, by virtue of a recent war department decision, is now the dominant agency in this work, estimates that $1,000,000,000 a year will be required for research alone for the next five years. This contrasts with the $2,000,000,000 spent on atomic research over four wartime years. In the current, economy-chopped budget however A.A.F. gets only $111,000,000 for all its research in 1948.

VARIOUS STAGES

Gen. Ira Eaker, deputy commander of the A.A.F., predicts that guided missile development will take years. "The first stage," he says, "will be a radio-controlled plane with a range of 3,000 miles. Second stage will be an airplane-launched rocket that will travel under its own power for perhaps 300 miles and will be guided to its target by operators abroad the mother-launching plane. The plane was cost as much as $4,000,000 and the first experimental rocket is estimated to cost $7,000,000. Sucessive rockets of that character will cost $27,000 apiece."

He adds that 10 to 15 years from now, if conditions are favourable "we can produce a rocket of 5,000 mile range. The proto-type will cost $200,000,000 and individual rockets of that size and type thereafter may cost as much as $7,000,000."

Technically, this job is beginning from rock bottom. There appear to be no leads from the dead end of V-2 development that will help. In the words of an official navy report, "revolutionary discoveries equal in scope to nucler fission are required."

Development contracts have already been left for some fantastic projects, including a propeller-driven missile designed to span half the circumference of the globe; an artificial satellite to escape gravitational influence of the earth and sit in space like a new moon; and atomic-powered rockets. But the engineers are finding they are completely stalled on long-range projects until scientists catch up on research and provide them with new basic data.

That is why the army has been sponsoring an eclipse expedition to Brazil; winter exploration of the Antarctic; a weather expedition to the top of Mt. McKinley in Alaska. That is why it provides Superfortresses for cosmic ray research from Canada to Peru. For the same reason the navy has hired Dr. Jean Picard to try to reach an altitude of 100,000 feet by dancing from a gondola suspended from 100 plastic balloons. And the joint research and development board has decided to set up an 800-mile rocket and jettesting range. It will be situated in the California desert just north of the Mexican border and will provide the final testing ground for long-range missiles.

MECHANICAL BRAIN HELPS

BASIC research instruments with which to begin vital explorations are still in design and production stages. New gauges are required to measure forces never before dealt with: speeds of more than 3,500 miles per hour (the maximum velocity of the V-2); and forces equal to 10,000 times the force of gravity. The supersonic wind tunnels are still under construction Complex mechanical brains weighing more than 30 tons with 15,000 electronic tubes have been built to do the intricate mathamatical calculations required for guided missile problems. More than a dozen giant rockets and specialized aircraft are now under construction to serve solely as research tools in this tremendous program.

One of the basic problems involved is exploration of the fantastic heights at which long-range rockets will travel. Man has reached 72,000 feet in a baloon and 56,000 feet in an aircraft, but the V-2 has already scraped the ionosphere at 600,000 feet and the new Neptune research rocket, scheduled for firing next year, is designed to carry research instruments to 1,000,000 feet. First real data on the ionosphere has come from the few brief and relatively crude stabs of the V-2 test programme at White Sands, New Mexico.

Here again specially designed test equipment had to be made before any research was possible. Even now it is still a slow, expensive and hit-or-miss enterprise. Long weeks of preparation are required for a 90-second plunge of the rocket. Only a few seconds' data can be telemetered from the highest altitudes if all goes well. One third of all V-2 firings have malfunctioned and three rockets have simply vanished into thin air. Scientists believe they burned up from their own skin friction at supersonic speed.

One of the few bits of concrete evidence resulting from V-2 explorations to date has been the discovery that above the icy altitudes of the stratosphere lies a torrid zone with temperatures rising to 212 degrees Fahrenheit at 400,000 feet. Earlier, purely theoretical calculations indicated a constant cold in this area and scientists had counted on the supposedly cold air of the ionosphere to help neutralize the tremendous skin friction heat at supersonic speeds. Now research directed at heat-resistant metals superior to anything now in existence is indicated.

Significance of much of the other data gathered in V-2 tests such as the fruit flies' survival; failure of cotton and corn seeds to germinate after a V-2 flight; recording of new portions of the sun's spectrograph; and charting of radio wave behaviors at various altitudes, cannot be determined until more extensive explorations are made. V-2's will be fired at White Sands for another year when the stock of 50 captured German weapons will be exhausted. A stable of U.S. built research rockets is being readied to take over the upper air explorations when the V-2's are all expended.

Exploration of the upper air stirred new interest in the mystery of cosmic rays, because the violent radioactivity resulting from their impact on the earth's atmosphere is apt to be a serious bug in electronic control of long-range missiles. National Geographic society scientists report that the energy release in the breakup of a single cosmic ray is many times more powerful than an atomic bomb explosion. The problem of whether this energy can be utilised is another tough nut for the research men to crack if they can. Eclipses and other solar phenomena are being studied for their possible effect on guided missle control.

ASTRONOMY has assumed strategic significanee since it appears desirable to cruise extremely long-range missiles outside the gravitational influence of the earth. Population is another great bugaboo of the missile makers. Ultimate goal is the 25,000 miles per hour velocity necessary to escape gravitational influence of the earth. It has already been mathamatically determined that no known chemical fuels can provide speed greater than 20,000 miles per hour. Chief hope now is in utilizing atomic power. But Dr. Luis Alvarez, one of the top atomic bomb scientists, casts doubt on the feasibility of atomic-powered rockets.

Principal experiments now, in addition to the atomic energy project, are in devising better chemical fuels for slower rockets and developing two-stage power plants with an initial rocket propulsion charge to take a missile to supersonic speed, after which it drops off and a supersonic ram jet engine takes over for the long ride to the target. It is now theoretically possible to achieve a range of 3,000 miles with multi-stage boosters, but the size of the rocket to reach the final destination would be so small, according to naval ordnance experts, that it would have no military value.

Control looms now as the most difficult problem to solve. All known methods of control to date use line of slight electronic waves, which limits the range of effective control to a few hundred miles except at high altitudes. To achieve any kind of effective control for guided missiles they will also have to graduate from ballistics to aerodynamics.

This tremendous research effort is just gathering momentum. More than 100 civilian universities and scientific laboratories are now working for it, in addition to military facilities and the three tremendous research establishments of the national advisory committee for aeronautics. Its progress will be one of the measures of our times.

A Scottish commercial traveller called at a village to do business. Needing a shave, he went to the local barber.

The barber, noticing that the Scot seemed fairly well-to-do, charged him two shillings, which he paid reluctantly. Then, not to be outdone, the customer commented on the enormous number of flies which were buzzing round, and the barber said he had tried every possible means to get rid of the pests.

"Give me half a crown," said the Scot, "and I guarantee to tell you a remedy that will clear your shop in less than a minute."

The barber argued about the price for a second or two, but eventually he paid.

"Now," said the Scot, opening the door, "catch one of those flies, shave him, charge him two shillings, and you'll never see another fly or anything else in your shop again."

MICKEY'S PROGRESS

Twenty years ago a man laboured and brought forth a mouse and the civilized world still hasn't stopped applauding the miracle. Mickey Mouse is the goshdarndest single act of creation in the history of our civilization. He probably is more widely known than any President, King, artist, actor, poet, composer or tycoon who ever lived. The worlds that Alexander the Great conquered and Julius Caesar ruled were nutshell microcosms compared with that over which Mickey holds sway. His sovereignty is all but universal, yet he is as American as Kansas City; he was born on a westbound Pullman and his harried parent, Walt Disney, can't for the life of him remember exactly when or where. It was "somewhere out of Chicago," and there wasn't a midwife on the train.

It was to the Disney studio in Burbank—the $2,000,000 plant which Mickey built—that I went last week for a first-hand account of the creation and development of Walt's colossal mouse.

Most Hollywood studios look like storage warehouses: Disney's mulberry-and-green layout is more of a cross between a country club and a sanitarium. It has a baseball diamond, a battery of pingpong tables, a couple of horseshoe-pitching lanes and a penthouse sun-dock where the male employees acquire an all-over tan. The workaday buildings are air-conditioned and reasonably dust-proof. Walt's office suite has a stainless steel kitchen, a dressing room and shower, a piano, radio-phonograph, couches, coffee tables and a desk which has acquired an inferiority complex through his consistent disuse of it.

"I want to interview Mickey," I said, taking the mouse by the horns.

Walt looked down his nose at me.

SIMPLE COUNTRY BOY

"I dunno," he said. "It's a little irregular. We've kinda frowned on direct interviews. The Mouse's private life isn't especially colorful. He's never been the type that would go in for swimming pools and night clubs; more the simple country boy at heart. Lives on a quiet residential street, has occasional dates with his girl friend, Minnie, doesn't drink or smoke likes the movies and band concerts, things like that."

"I'd still like to ask him some questions," I said firmly.

Walt's fingers drubbed the desk. His employees recognize it as a danger signal, once removed from his rubbing the side of his nose with a straight index finger. But I wasn't on the payroll so I just waited.

"I've always done the Mouse's talking," Walt said. (He never calls Mickey by his first name; he's always the Mouse just as Donald is always the Duck). "He's a shy little feller, so I've provided the voice I use a falset to, like this. (And he demonstrated.) His voice changed after I had my tonsils out. It becamse a little deeper. But no one noticed it. I kind of like it better. Sometimes I'm sorry I started the voice. It takes a lot of time and I feel silly doing the Mouse in front of the sound crew.

"But I'm sentimental about him, I guess, and it wouldn't be the same if anyone else did the speaking. We've had several girls for Mimmie. The original got married and had a couple of kids and that was that. What sort of questions?"

Was Mickey born in an upper berth or a lower? Did he spring fullgrown onto a drawing pad, and how about his family background? How tall is he, what's his attitude toward Donald Duck, how much does he make a year, any chance of his retirement, how does he stand politically?

"One at a time," said Walt. "He was born in a section. Things weren't *that* tough. But it wasn't a good train. I remember there was no diner and we stopped for meals. I was going to call him Mortimer Mouse, but my wife suggested 'Mickey' and that sounded better.

"Now he's Mikki Maus in Russia. Miki Kuchi in Japan, Miguel Ratoncito in Spanish-speaking countries, Michel Souris in France and Topolino in Italy.

"Sure he was born full-grown, but he wasn't fully developed. That took a lot of time—twenty years so far. He'll probably keep on developing. Why don't you look at some of his early pictures and talk to the boys? Then you'll see how he's changed through the years."

The Disney family album is a film storage vault. In it are the 118 shorts Mickey has appeared in since "Steamboat Willie" opened at the Colony Theatre exactly nineteen years ago. In it, also, are Mickey's two features, "Fantasia" and the current "Fun and Fancy Free." Technically, "Steamboat Willie" was the first Mickey Mouse cartoon; actually two others, "Plane Crazy" and "Gallooping Gaucho," had been made before it, but sound had come in meanwhile and the two silent shorts were held back while "Willie" got the benefit of synchronization—though by today's perfectionist standards, it wasn't much of a benefit. The sound seems to come from some place ten years behind the screen. Still Mickey makes you forget that. Even then he had personality.

AMPUTATED IN 30'S

But he wasn't the Mickey we know now. His legs were pipestems and he had only black dots for eyes. His muzzle and nose were longer and so was his tail. He was thinner and more angular then and his movements were on the jerky side. His acting was influenced by the Keystone Comedy school; he would jump in the air before starting to run and when an idea dawned, you could see it climbing the horizon. He indulged in some cruelties and crudities that would shock his fans today—like pulling a cat's tail and using a goose as a bagpipe while playing a one-man band.

The projectionist turned the pages of the family album rapidly. There was Mickey as a convict in "Chain Gang" in 1930; among the prisoners were two hounds—one of them later became Pluto. Mickey shared the stage and spotlight with an irascible duck in "The Orphan's Benefit" in 1934; Donald had made his bow as a heavy in a Silly Symphony called "The Wise Little Hen" a few months before, but it was as the frustrated reciter of Little Boy Blue that he really wowed 'em.

Somewhere in the late Thirties Mickey lost his tail; a canny production man had figured that thousands of dollars would be saved by not having to animate that eloquent little appendage. But Mickey didn't seem the same without it and the tail was restored.

Mickey acquired color in "The Band Concert" in 1935 and never has reverted to black and white. As the mouse grow older his black-dot eyes were replaced with expressive, rollable eyeballs. He began wearing "longies" to hide the pipestem legs and the stems themselves thickened. He gained a little weight and acquired a flexible body. His knees and elbows lost their angularity.

But the most important development was in his acting ability. He learned to emote without calisthenics and, with that advance, the basic character of the Mickey Mouse comedies underwent a radical change. Instead of the slapdash chases and slapstick climaxes of 'The Fire Chief', and "Building a Building," Mickey began giving us the gentler comedy, tinged with pathos, of "'Brave Little Tailor." He became a situation comedian, not just a funny men—or mouse; a Harold Lloyd, say, rather than a Chaplin—or a Donald Duck.

WON'T PULL A CAT'S TAIL

No one can tell at Disney's—Walt least of all—just to what extent Mickey is a self-made mouse. Artists like Fred Moore, Marvin Woodward, Les Clark and Kenny Muse have helped him to express himself. They taught him a lot of tricks—how to let his shoulders droop and his feet drag when he is despondent, how to strut on his way to a date with Minnie, how to convey by an eye-brow's lift an emotion that he used to project by leaping a yard in the air. But not even Disney can explain why he sometimes sits with his story men and solemnly asks: "But would The Mouse do a thing like that?" And if the conclave decides that he wouldn't, then out it goes—no matter how funny the gag.

The modern Mickey—they now know—wouldn't pull a cat's tail to make music and couldn't be found on a chain gang without there being some innocent explanation of it. Mickey is ringed about with musts and must-nots. In addition to not smoking and not drinking, he doesn't use any language stronger than a "shucks."

Donald has no such limitations; he can be diabolic even to the point of looting his nephew's piggy bank. Some of the heretics at Disney's will confide that they have more fun working with the duck than with the mouse for just this reason and hint that the public's current preference for Donald over Mickey (the Gallup Audience Research Institute puts Donald first, Bugs Bunny second and Mickey third) is a vote for human fallibility.

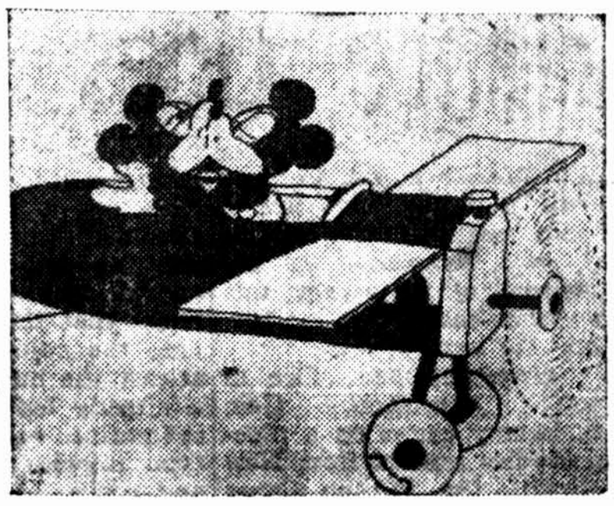
Walt only smiled wisely when I brought this treasonable report to his office. "Sure," he admitted. "After 120 pictures, it's only natural for them to get a little tired of The Mouse. It's tough to come up with new ideals, to keep him fresh and at the same time in character. The Duck's a lot easier. You can do anything with him. But what they forget is that The Mouse hasn't made a picture since the war. He was in one short released in '42. Five years off the screen and he still rates third! Is there any star in Hollywood with a public that loyal?"

NOT JEALOUS

Then it was safe to state—I ventured—that Mickey is not jealous of the upstart duck?

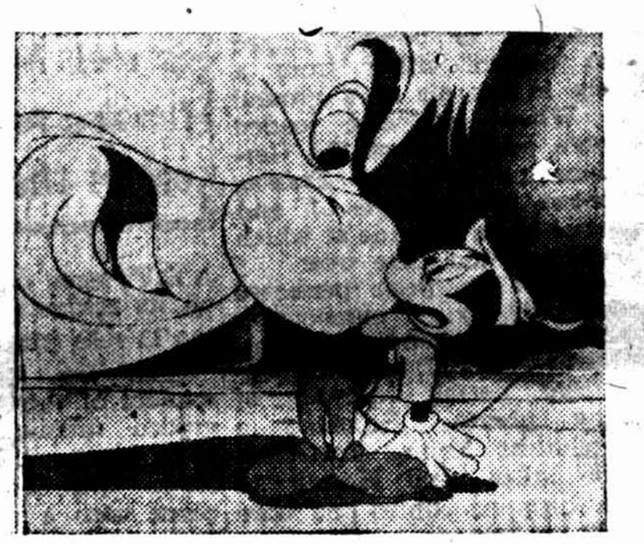
"His attitude," replied Walt pontifically, "is that of the older master who's glad to give the youngsters a hand.

(Continued on Page 22)



1927—The first Mickey Mouse picture, a silent, entitled "Plane Crazy" was cooly received by distributors.

1933—Micckey was in "Mickey's Grand Premiere" an extravaganza set in Granman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood.



1947—In reward for 20 years' service Mickey stars in the full length "Fun and Fancy Free"

By Frank Nugent

Born fully grown some twenty years ago, the mouse, who just escaped being christened Mortimer has earned millions of dollars for Papa Disney.

The Two Europes: Is A Conflict Inevitable?

By Iqbal Singh

Since this article was written events have moved fast and furious. France has been through a general strike and has had a minor break with Russia. Italy is boiling up for another eruption. Concluding his general survey of post-war Europe our roving correspondent analyses the factors that have contributed to maintain Europe in disequilibrium leading to the present unrest.

The countries of Eastern Europe, I repeat, need a long period of peace to carry through their far-reaching plans of orderly reconstruction. The leadership in these countries, on the whole, appears to be aware of this paramount necessity. Indeed, the whole conception of planned economic development which today is the dominating motif in Eastern Europe makes no sense except on the assumption that the continental peace can be maintained. There is no complacency, but equally there is no despondency as to the prospects of European peace. The general attitude was admirably summed up by Marshall Tito in a recent statement when he said that they must work as though peace were going to last a thousand years but at the same time be prepared for the outbreak of war tomorrow. This dual policy of vigilant preparedness and confidence is the keynote of the approach to the problem of peace and war among responsible circles in the new Eastern European states.

This cannot be said of Western Europe. That the West also needs a long period of peace in order to get back to normality is a truism which hardly requires to be reiterated. Nobody but a lunatic who has seen the condition of Europe can believe that this continent can stand the strain of yet another conflict. Such a conflict would spell the doom of Western civilization—and not merely in a metaphorical sense. There is widespread realization of this fact in the West. And yet everywhere in the West one meets fairly intelligent people who take it for granted that another war cannot be avoided. The talk in the press and in private places in streets and in cafes is largely of the coming war. The air is thick with rumours and apprehensions of war. The atmosphere, one might say is not post-war but pre-war.

Psychological Complex

How is one to explain this strange and singularly depressing phenomenon? Partly, the explanation is to be found in the sphere of psychology. Western Europe is today obviously suffering from what can best be described as a profound war-psychosis. Two major European conflicts within a quarter of century have left the European pysche in a condition of moral exhaustion. This condition provides fertile soil for the growth of a fatalistic belief that the arbitrament of war is inseparable from international polity. In the East this fatalism has been prevented from taking roots because of the compensatory factor represented by great socio-political trasformations which have brougnt with them the healing therapy of hope. In the West there is only a vaccum echoing past fears and anxieties

It is, of course, good that people in the West do not any longer cherish the soporific illusion about the second World War having been fought to end all wars as they did after the war of 1914-1918. But one has the impression that in shedding this illusion they have also shed that sense of confidence in human destiny which has been the essence of European humanistic thought since the Renaissance. And that is not so good. What one is witnessing in Western Europe is, in fact, a flight from rational positivism into a mood of nihilistic pessimism. This mood of negation not only stultifies much good will and undermines faith in human endeavour, but is precisely the mood which fits in with the designs of those anti-social elements which are interested in fostering international discord and keeping up an atmosphere of permanent tension.

It is important to take into consideration these psychological and intellectual disorders in any assessment of the European situation. However, they are not primary but secondary symptoms. Beyond them and underlying them are objective and historical factors which have deprived nations of Western Europe of that freedom of initiative in world politics which they enjoyed during the 10th century and the early decades of the 20th century. Today they are not makers of history but its victims. The continent of Europe has, indeed, become an arena of combat between extra-European power-complexes. To understand the present tragic dichotomy of Europe we have, therefore, to look beyond the frontiers of Europe proper.

Propaganda Myth

What are these extra-European influences whose impact determines the tortuous dynamics of European politics in the post-war area? The limelight, at least in the Western Press is usually concentrated on Russia and on her alleged ambition for European hegemony. The impact of Russia is undeniably a major urgency in European affairs, but this corespondent found little to substantiate the popular view that Russia is aiming at European domination. As far as one could judge, Russian influence in Europe has been due less to her physical intervention which is largely a propagandist myth than to the compulsive appeal of the social idea for which she stands. In Eastern Europe this influence has led to results which are wholly beneficial: it has accelerated the process of social revolution. In the West, however, the Russian impact has led to contradictory and confusing repercussions. Its overall effect has been to polarise the body-politics of the countries of Western Europe with an undeniable sharpness. For it has not only thrown the old ruling classes in Western countries into panic, but presented so serious a challenge to the ideological basis of social democratic leadership that it has been forced to seek alliance on the Right. And it is this division of the progressive front which we see in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany which is helping the drift towards a third world war.

The impact of America in Europe, and particularly Western Europe, has been no less imperative. But it cannot be claimed that it has contributed to European progress. There was a time in the 18th century when American conceptions of freedom provided a revolutionery leaven for progressive thought in Europe. But the wheel has turned full circle. Objectively speaking, America no longers represents the concept of freedom for the peoples of Europe. From the Adriatic to the Baltic it is the forces of reaction that look hopefully to the New World and expect to recapture power with the help of dollars fom Wall Street.

This is by no mean to suggest that the American people themselves are consciously trying to foster reaction in Europe, or even that the Truman administration is with premediatation driving Europe into yet another fratricidal conflict. On the contrary it is probably true that many well-meaning Americans sincerely believe that the American intervention in the West is actuated by the best and most altruistic of intentions. It is also true that the leaders of America are convinced that their policy in Europe has no other aim than safeguarding the continent against Russia's supposed totalitarian designs. But the fact remains that in politics, whether national or international good intentions and subjective rationalisations are not enough: unless related to the realities of an historical situation even the best of intentions can lead to disaster. Thus, whatever the underlying assumption of American policy in Europe, in carrying through that policy America is being forced to choose the strangest of allies in Europe and the ultimate aims of that policy, as Professor Laski pointed out in a recent broadcast debate, cannot be achieved without a war.

No Coherence

There is yet another point that deserves to be stressed. Despite all its aggressive cocksureness and despite the eloquence of Walter Lippman's elegant prose, it is difficult to see any coherence in the structure of American policy in Europe. As the "Observer" recently admitted somewhat apprehensively, the evolution of American attitude from the days of "bipartisanism" to the Marshall "Offer" does not represent the evolution of a cogent policy but rather the deepening of a mood. And a mood cannot have any concrete objectives. In so far as one can define any objectives of American foreign policy in relation to Europe they are purely negative. Defeat of Communism, even if it were a practical proposition, is not a positive aim. Nor is the restoration of "free enterprise" in the context of the ruin that is Europe, an exciting message of hope for European humanity. In practice, wherever American influence has been most compulsive—as, for example, in Greece or Western Germany—the results have been far from happy.

Apart from America, there is Britain. It is quite wrong to suppose that she has disinterested herself in the affairs of Europe. It may be that on the surface British policy in Europe seem to be a pale reflection of the doctrines propounded by the State Department. But to see no further than this superficial similitude is to ignore the complexity of the historic aims of Britain on the continent. These have not changed; and it is interesting that the one point in Labour Government's policy which the Tories and Mr. Churchill are in complete agreement is Mr. Bevin's foreign policy. Britain's aim in Europe still remains the traditional balance of power. In the past this was achieved through a variable system of continental alliances in which every possible combination was inferior to Britain's own power-potential. Today that is no longer possible. The new British strategy has as its task the achievement of balance vis-a-vis two major powers, each infinitely superior in every way to herself. The present British policy seems to be to aim at maintaining the maximum tension between the two global power-complexes by playing one against the other. It is obviously a manoeuvre of great subtelety, but it is also pregnant with great danger and is one of the most important factors contributing to the present European disequilibrium.

People's Will

What, then, are the prospects of peace? Is there no other 'd'enouement' possible to the conflict of big-power interests over the tormented body of Europe than war? To all appearances, the tension has reached almost a breaking-point and feels that any minor incident might easily lead to irrevocable tragedy But appearances are always deceptive; and though it would be unduly optimistic to forecast an early agreement between the powers leading to a general "d'etente", it would be too facile a pessimism to conclude that a war is imminent. On the contrary, one can be bold enough to suggest that conditions are not ripe for a war. Russia, it can be said with some certitude, does not want a war: she is too keen to go ahead with the reconstruction of her war-shattered areas to seek a war-like adventure. Nor is America is in a position to take a light-hearted decision to push her policy to that extremely from which no retreat is possible. True, there has been a marked decline in American statesmanship since Roosevelt's death. True, America today possesses supremacy in atomic weapons. Even so, she does not enjoy that preponderant advantage of strength which would ensure an American victory. Her strategy in Europe requires the restitution of the industrial potential of Western Germany. At the present rate that will need at least ten years. And in ten years a great many things will have happened in Europe—and in America.

The ultimate guarantee of peace however, is the peoples' will to peace. This is by no means negligible; only it requires effective mobilisation. Here the leaders of the newly liberated nations, not only of Europe but of Asia, have a major role to play. If they speak firmly and without equivocation, if they act wisely and in time, there is no reason to despair of the possibility of a just and enduring peace, not only in Europe, but in the world.

(Concluded)

Sports Quiz

1. The Olympic Games of 1936 were held in —
   (a) Los Angeles; (b) Berlin; (c) Paris.
2. When did Gloucestershire last win the County Cricket Championship-(a) 18977; (b) 1900; (c) 1935.
3. Dado Marino is a well-known —
   (a) Jockey; (b) Speedway Ace. (c) Boxer.
4. The rules of Badminton were drawn up for the first time at —
   (a) Amsterdam; (b) London; (c) Poona.
5. Can you name the Australian tennis star who turned a professional recently?
   (a) J. Bromwick; (b) Dinny Pails (c) Jack Crawford.
6. The quickest century in first-class cricket was hit up in 1920 by P. G. H. Fender. How many minutes did he take?
   (a) 36; (b) 62; (c) 98.
7. AAston Villa" is a name associated with —
   (a) Soccer; (b) Ice-Skating: (c) Horse- Racing.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c); 5. (b) 6. (a); 7. (a).

"BULLFIGHTERS"

Laurel and Hardy, world famous film comedians, making their first broadcast for the British Broadcasting Corporation from their dressing room at a North of England theatre.

The English Literary Scene Today

By LOUIS MacNEICE

'A Return To Responsibility Features Its Approach In The Present Crisis

When I was abroad last spring, I was surprised to find with what hope and admiration many continental intellectuals are looking toward contemporary English literature. The bookshops of Oslo are full of English books, while the more highbrow Norwegians order the latest poetry direct from London publishers. My host in Norway possessed the complete works of W. H. Auden, many of whose poems he knows by heart. In Copenhagen I found much the same rather undiscriminating respect for us, while in Rome contemporary English writing, especially in verse, seems to be the only foreign writing that interests the intelligentsia.

I talked to Alberto Moravia, considered by many to be Italy's best novelist, and found that he had read more of recent English fiction than I had. Even the French, I am told, in so far as they have become less insular, are now taking notice of what the English are writing. The reasons for this new orientation lie of course mainly outside literature. What puzzles me is: what have we English to show for it?

Since the end of the war, there has been a slump here in the reading of works which are properly creative; the reason for that again lies outside literature. What is more regrettable is that there has been not a cessation of literary creation but a lack of literary pioneering. The old hands have produced some very good work but nearly always in their old-established manner. There has been little technical experiment and little sign of any new motivation. The only considerable improvement I can see in our literary scene is a negative one: we have purged ourselves of some nonsense. Before the war, far too many writers here abrogated their rights and toadied to schools of thought which should have no control over the arts: "Leave it all to the Unconscious!" or 'Leave it all to the Proletariat!" Most of us have realized now that we cannot leave it all to anyone.

RETURN TO HONESTY

This return to honesty (which means also return to responsibility) is one of the things, I think, which impress foreign readers of English. Thus the other day I heard a French poet preferring the "empirical" English novel to the well-groomed precalculated "moralist" novels of the French. He found the former less hothouse and more alive.

Englishmen are used to being called 'empiricist,' but the word hitherto has generally carried a sneer; that it should now become laudatory can be explained as a reaction against the ideologies and philosophies—or anti-philosophies such as Existentialism—which have so long dominated writing on the Continent (and are indeed still very powerful though Sartre's world-view, for instance, is already clearly ceasing to satisfy). But, whether it is a virtue or a sign of intellectual importance, empiricism is nothing new in England and cannot by itself be thought of as the starting point for a literary renaissance.

Empiricism of the English variety implies observation, a respect for the object observed and, I would add, a grain of salt. Most great English writers have had these three things but have also had something else-you can call it imagination—which transmuted them. Without imagination we fall back on belles lettres or criticism. Lately our cultura. periodicals have been mainly filled with the latter—and with ad hoc criticism at that. Before the war there was so much dogmatic vaporing that it was high time people should blow away the generalizations and look at the object beneath them

This is now being done. Polemic for instance, a periodical which recently reached its eight number and describes itself as 'A Magazine of Philosophy, Psychology and Aesthetics," is primarily a polemic against all blurred outlines. George Orwell, perhaps our best destructive writer, has contributed several articles to Polemic puncturing the balloons of our more confident doctrinaires and exposing their abuse of. and indeed misunderstanding of language. Yet Orwell himself being conditioned and limited. there are aspects of literature to which his passion for specimen-spotting and for the sociological context has made him blind. We could do with more Orwells, but, however many we get they will not fill the gaps in our creative output. We cannot live—or create—by polemics alone.

As regards creative output, what—we may repeat—have we to show? I cannot remember anyone saying to me this year "You *must* read Such-and-Such," or even, I think "*Have* you read Such-and-Such?" How different from the old days when a new book by D. H. Lawrence or Virginia Woolf or W.B. Yeats would at one cause a scurry and an outburst, if not of enthusiasm, of argument. The books which cause arguments now are usually by foreign writers (unless we are to lay claim to Koestler). Our best novelists and short story writers today are, I would venture (leaving certain Irishmen out of it), Elizabeth Bowen, Graham Greene, V. S. Pritchett, Joyce Cary and, in spite of his shocking limitations, Evelyn Waugh.

QUIET SLEIGHT-OF-HAND

With the exception of Waugh, who began to do it in 'Brideshead Revisited," none of these grinds an axe. With the exception of Bowen, none of them does odd things with words. And none of them, again, has lately broached any obviously new subject. But it is just those three things—grinding axes, experimenting with language, and obviously new subjects—which cause sensations among the reading public. Our fiction at the moment is definitely not sensational; there has indeed been a recent revulsion against certain brands of American sensationalism. Hemingway is thought by many as dated and naively romantic and Henry Miller as both exhibitionist and childish.

Are our present writers of fiction then just honest, straightforward—and rather dull? I think not, but I would concede that their excitements, or at any rate their virtues, rarely lie on the surface. Joyce Cary is an exception, a novelist in the old English tradition who likes to have plenty happening and can really get inside his characters; his old-fashioned gusto makes him suspect in some circles, and I have heard a well-known London editor describe "The Horse's Mouth" as both sentimental and facetious (to me it seemed both moving and wildly funny). But our other writers are less free from contemporary inhibitions.

Graham Greene admittedly is "exciting" in that he writes stories full of action and violent characters (he is perhaps our only serious author with affinities with the American 'Tough School"), but his real virtue in his later works, such as "The Power and the Glory," lies on a separate plane from that of the outer events: he is a moralist, almost a parable writer. And Elizabeth Bowen is certainly a two-plane writer. Which is surely a good thing; in fiction the single-track or one-plane method appears by now to be moribund.

Where these English authors differ from foreign two-planers such as Thomas Mann or Silone is in their quiet sleight-of-hand; there is more than meets the eye, but there are few pointers to it. Yet the need for 'symbolism" is now openly admitted, even by the old champions of a reportage which called itself realism. Thus John Lehmann, editor of Penguin New Writing (which for long was the vehicle of political messages and chunk-of-life short stories) wrote in an editorial this year: "We cannot live without symbols" and advocated a "return to the kind of art that conceals a metaphysical meaning behind and above what it states."

In poetry this resurgence of the "metaphysical meaning" is more obvious. At the moment there is a feud between the rationalists and the others; witness recent savage assaults by Geoffrey Grigson, an intelligent and sensitive person, upon two other intelligent and sensitive persons, Edith Sitwell and Dylan Thomas. The majority of the younger poets belong to the so-called neoromantics; the pity is (a) that they generally derive from the surrealists and (b) that few of them can write. Yet they have at least discovered the half-forgotten axiom that poetry is not just a matter of externals or of rational content.

To prophesy how English literature is going to evolve is beyond me. It will obviously be affected by the social and economic evolution of the country. Suppose the standard of living continues to fall: you might infer that this would mean either a reappearance of slogan-poetry or an ivory tower defeatism or even a pessimistic anti-philosophy such as has inspired Sartre and Camus. I doubt very much whether it would mean any of these things. The empirica tradition dies hard, and the salt mill goes on grinding. We shall not, I think lose our common sense and we may even regain imagination (it was the happy wedding of these two which made Shakespeare pre-eminent). And it would need more than the loss of certain comfort—or of the British Empire—to stop English writers in general thinking of people as individuals.

Since 1939 we seem to have become more humane; we have also become—in the widest sense of the word—more religious. Those writers who have plumped for an established religion have probably handicapped themselves, but what is a fact and something to be glad of is that many others have regained a sense of value, i. e.: of the value of people and things in themselves, of ends as distinct from means. We have escaped from nineteenth-century materialism and with it from that nineteenth-century snobbery which disowned our Christian (and thereby our cultural) heritage. This should save us from totalitarian ways of thinking and also from the falser kinds of writings.

Sea Lions Come To London

Three sea lions, recently arrived in England from Sweden to entertain at the X'mas circus at Olympia.

"The Last Of The Great Gentlemen"

Free India's First Ambassador To Egypt

An Intimate And Revealing Pen Portrait Of Dr. Syud Hossain By His Friend And Fellow Campaigner In America Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani.

Dr Syud Hossain, free India's first Ambassador to Egypt, is one of the most vocal and outspoken and even belligerent spokesmen India has produced, but on his own private life he is as silent as the Sphinx at Giza.

He would give an opinion on any subject any time at the slighest provocation or without any provocation, but he would never give out any vital statistics concerning himself. It would be futile to describe this reticence as an evidence of well-becoming modesty, for modesty is not one of Syud's conspicuous virtues. He is really secretive about his life. He spins mystery around his person. No wonder he has become a legend!

Ask him about the date of his birth. His characteristic answer would be that he was born before the Birth Registration Act was passed. Ask him about the place of his birth. He would give you an impression that it could have been anywhere from Bengal to Bombay. He never talks about his father. He never lets you know about the status of his family, but he encourages speculation if it is in the desired direction. We do not know the exact nature of his degrees, but he is so learned that we are convinced that he deserves almost any degree. If people give so many versions of the vital statistics concerning Syud Hossain, he has no one to blame except Syud Hossain. For over and above being silent about it all, he is a type of person around whom stories grow. He is Something Big. Moreover, his attitude is that his private life is nobody's business. Why lay the ghosts?

His Chosen Field

My indefatigable researches in the field lead me to conclude that he was born around 1888. Now if I have placed the marker in the book of life either too early or too late, it is Syud's own fault, and I like the triple eight anyway; it sounds so romantic. That would make him nearing sixty now. Pretty old from Indian standards. But older the better. For he looks so young—as young as forty. He is well preserved and full of vitality, always neatly dressed and neat in his manners, a walking image of dignity and pride. He is very handsome even now, and some people say that he was a veritable Adonis in his youth. This is reliable but second-hand information so far as I am concerned; it was before my time.

Now that I am at it, let me give some more vital statistics, all subject to correction but none of which will be corrected for fear of giving away exactitudes. After some sort of education in India, Syud sailed for England in 1910. His first love was constitutional law, so he attended Lincoln's Inn for six years instead of the usual shorter period. He did not take a law degree, because he was more interested in acquiring knowledge than in becoming a Bar-at-Law. Also, his chosen field was journalims.

Stopped At The Rocks

In 1916 came a call from India to become the Assistant Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" as whose Editor B. G. Horniman was then making journalistic history. Syud Hossain played his part in making that history. He had a crystal-clear style and he could turn out a glittering phrase. Some pungent lines from his fearless editorials are still remembered by his contemporaries. We must bear in mind that that was the era of verbal battle and writers with Irish acidity provided a shot in the arm of a prostrate nation. While in Bombay Syud became very active in the Home Rule movement, and in 1918 he was sent to England as the Secretary of the Home Rule Deputation highlighted by the late Lokamanya Tilak. But he was stopped in his tracks at Gibraltar, and after a few months' internment there he returned home.

In 1919 a call came from the late Pandit Motilal Nehru for Syud to come to Allahabad to edit the *Independent*. When he left for Europe in 1920 as one of the three members of the Khilafat Delegation, his long exile began. There was no coming back for a long while. When the work of the Delegation was over Syud Hossain was appointed Secretary of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress in London and he also edited its mouthpiece, *India*. In 1921 Syud proceeded to the New World to cover the Washington Arms Conference. From then upto 1946 America became his second home, with a brief interlude in 1937 when he visited India. But he was more than a professional observer and reporter. In Washington and New York, he wrote and lectured exposing anti-Indian British policies and propaganda. In return the British Government cancelled his pass-port and did not allow him to return to India for eighteen years.

GLITTERING WORDS

He travelled far and wide in America defending India's nationalism against British attacks. He debated with such notorious figures as Katherine Mayo and Randolph Churchill. In a debate, Syud is a terror. His opponent seldom left the platform without several irreparable bruises. As a lecturer he is fluent and impressive but totally lacking in the light touch. He is also uneven, sometimes exceptionally brilliant, at other times repititions and argumentative, but interesting even when he strays away from the subject for long stretches. Many of his phrases have the polish that comes from repeated use. But there is one thing about Syud: he speaks as he pleases and when he pleases and sticks to his guns. He never counts the cost when it comes to fighting for a cause. He has given no quarter to the British who were then willing to pay high prices for the slightest defection. He is proud of himself and proud of his origins.

Dr. Syud Hossain

This cannot be an objective piece because we are friends of some ten years' standing. We have met in every mood and at various places as we both crossed the American continent on our respective lecture tours. This life of a lecturer is not an easy one, as he lives on his nerves and, what is more trying, in his suitcase, as he jumps from hotel to hotel like a grasshopper in a gypsy-like existence that an itinerant has to lead. There is no solace of the home nor the stability of a personal library.

Our friendship deepened when the National Committee for India's Freedom, Washington, D.C., was formed in the midst of the most terrible war the world has known. While the late and great Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy was its Honorary National President, Syud Hossain was the active chairman, my humble self Vice-chairman, Dr. Anup Singh the Secretary. Our leaders were behind prison bars in India and no nationalist voice was allowed to penetrate America whose capital had become the capital of the world.

High Stakes

The stakes were high in the battle for American public opinion and the British had mustered their greatest guns in the United States, augmented by lesser Indian quislings, to blackguard Gandhi and Congress. We feared our case would go by default if we did not do something drastic. The result was the campaign carried on by the National Committee under the fearless leadership of Syud Hossain. Our Committee set up shop in San Francisco to provide a platform for Mrs. Pandit on the periphery of the United Nations Conference in 1945. We also toured the centres where our expatriates are concentrated, and fought for their right to become American citizens. Syud Hossain was hailed as "Shah Sahab" by our countrymen wherever we went, irrespective of their religious affiliations.

Syud Hossain's latest visit to his motherland has culminated in his appointment as Ambassador in Cairo. This is a just recognition long over-due. But apart from this single happy note, has been a sentimental journey full of darkness and disillusionment.

One high note of his public life has been the unity of India and the Unity of Indian culture which, according to him, is neither Hindu

(Continued On Page 17)

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

booklets, posters, etc.) and generally reviving and revitalising the indigenous folk culture of Kashmir.

And every evening they have been meeting in this little room and talking over tea and cigarettes. Most of them have been active in their own localities resisting the rising power of the communalists and they have much to report to each other, compare notes and make future plans.

Local artists and writers also drop in—the veteran 52-year old proletarian poet AASI (who recited several of his Kashmiri and Persian compositions the other day) or the other famous Kashmiri poet ARIF, who combines lyricism and patriotic fervour in his Kashmiri verses, the artist SOMNATH who has made some remarkably dynamic posters to represent the new spirit of Kashmir, or PARDESI, the leading shortstory writer of Kashmir. Leaders of National Conference may also find a few minutes to say 'hello' to their writer guests. Someone reads a story or a poem and then there is a general discussion and litetrary asides and interludes of tea, and much laughter and much smoke, and everything from Red Square, Srinagar, to Red Square, Moscow, comes under review. And then this room becomes what it is—an island of optimism and purposeful, progressive activity in the ocean of despair that the country is today. Though the night be dark outside, dark and cold and eerily silent, inside there is light, there is warmth, there is laughter and there is hope.

*

And Then Man Died . . . Did He?

One of the most significant things read at these evening metings is a part of a novel by Ramanand Sagar. Entitled, "Aur Phir insan Mar Gaya" (And then Man Died), it is a sensitively written and intensely moving story of the death of humanity in the recent mass killings in the Panjab. Based on the author's personal experiences during three hellish months in Lahore (during which he kept a faithful record of what he saw and heard) it is a remarkably well-documented story vivid in detail and characterisation. It is reportage at its best and the human, emotional narrative loses none of its artistic quality because of the realistic treatment of actual happenings.

"And Then Man Died!" is author Ramanand Sagar's humanitarian report on the tragedy of Panjab. In terms of people's personal experiences he traces the slow, gradual dehumanisation of humanity, the brutalisation of the finer values of life, the losing battle that the humanists and the progressives fought against the overwhelming forces of hate and violence. All this happened—And then Man died! Because humanity, that distinguished man from beasts, died in him!

But surely humanity did not die altogether if there was one spirit like Ramanand Sagar who did not allow the rampant fanaticism to kill his humanism, who had the rare courage to keep his sense of proportion and his sense of values intact as revealed in his narrative which displays sympathy for the suffering of Hindus and Muslims alike, and which castigates the 'killers' and 'haters' among all the communities. And we know there are more like him. Ramanand Sagar did not turn a Muslim-killer or even a Muslim-hater, even as the poet SAHIR and QATEEL SHIFAI did not turn Hindu-killers or Hindu-haters. In the midst of the carnage and blood-lust that we have witnessed they kept aloft the banner of humanity. Man CANNOT die so long as they are alive and have the courage to speak out.

*

Shame Belongs To Us All . . . . !

I wrote sometime ago about a young Muslim of Lahore who was so scandalised and shocked by the brutalities perpetrated by certain members of his community that he has renounced Islam and tuned a Christian.

Now I have just met a young Sikh intellectual who has renounced his Sikhism, cut his hair and shaved his beard as a personal gesture of protest against the atrocities perpetrated by members of his community

Late Ustad Khan Abdul Karim Khan

MISSIONARY OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC

Life Story, Personality And Struggles Of Artist With Vision

By: 'Malini'

It happened not long ago. A man died a sudden death—cardiac failure. All such deaths possess a quality of the tragic and a poignancy too deep for words. In this dark and crowded city, men die every day and in every conceivable manner and they are mourned and forgotten.

In this case, the man had come all the way from Madras. He was a middle-aged Muslim belonging to the small and thinning band of the disciples of the late Khansahib Abdul Karim Khan who had lived in the shadow *le maitre cher*, the master they adored and worshipped, and had known the generosity of the artist nature. He had come to invite Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari of Bombay.

His friend was not at home when he called at his residence but received hospitality and drank his cup of tea when the stroke came. The host returned hurriedly and the dying man begged him to place him on the *baithak* of the Khansahib in the hall where the late Ustad's pictures and portraits are hung. He died away from home but his heart's wish was fulfilled.

DEATH & DARBARI

Another man had died on October 27, 1937. in not dissimilar circumstances. The man was the late Khansahib himself. He was going from Madras to Pondicherry with some disciples and in the train he complained of pain in the heart. The party got down at the small railway station of Singapuram Koyalam. The Ustad knew that his hour of departure has arrived and he greeted death in a fitting manner.

What were his thoughts as the sand of life ran out and as he lay there in a strange place away from home? He was perhaps in pain and there was the deliverance that death alone brings to men whose life is full of struggle. We could best conjecture how the Ustad must have felt. But in the hour of death, he recited his *ilmas* in the *kharja* intonation and sang them in the appropriate Darbari Kanada which had been his favourite *raga*. He had lived and died for music and he greeted death also with music.

EARLY LIFE

The life story of the Khansahib threads through strange interludes of romance and adventure, struggle and courage, hope and disappointment. While his disciples have every year celebrated his anniversary and covered his grave with the *immortelles* of memory and sung in praise in song and honoured him in death, the full story of his adventurous and romantic life is yet to be told. Even if it cannot be essayed in this short article, one could at least trace briefly the events that are significant of his character and personality as the *avant garde* of Hindustani music in the provinces of Bombay and Madras.

The Khansahib was born in the last century in the historic Kurukshetra—today again in the headlines as the refugee city. His family is known as the Kerana *gharana* which had produced famous *been* players like his uncle Bande Ali Khan of the Gwalior Darbar. It is remarkable that he should have died in Bombay province—at Poona. At the age of about 18 or twenty the Khansahib and his brother both came to Baroda about 1898. These two boys received encouragement fro Taju Khan who had educated the late Sayajirao Maharaj. Men like Appasahib Mohite helped the brothers Abdul Karim and Abdul Haque. Despite their extreme youth, their musical attainment received ready appreciation and they received a comfortable billet n the State service.

PLAY BOY WORLD

They stayed in Baroda for four years and could have easily prospered in comfort, ease and fame had they continued in the State service. The late Maharaja Sayajirao was a great patron of music and had collected a brilliant team of artists in his Darbar and established a tradition in patronage that has been responsible in all countries of the world for keeping art and artists alive. But Abdul Karim's restive spirit could not accept the State musician's easy but stagnant existence as suitable for his temperament and life's ambitions.

So Abdul Karim threw up his cushy job at Baroda and left for Bombay. On arrival here, the two boys sensed the chilly atmosphere and saw that musicians were rated lower in the social scale than men who acted women's parts on the Marathi stage. In fact, the actors were the Herrenvolk amongst the artists. The general status of Hindustani music had been lowered and even degraded while Kirloskar's boys on the stage rolled luxuriously on the *gadi* and had just started cultivating Hindustani music very much as young ladies start a side line in 'accomplishments' Bhaskarrao Bakhale had left in a huff and deserted the stage for Hindustani music. He had just returned and was getting talked about in the Kirloskar circle when Abdul Karim gatecrashed Bombay.

The boys were strangers without friends in the city. But the Telang brothers—one of them is a reputable *been* player—and some other admirers arranged a concert and they received applause. But Abdul Karim realized that he could not make much headway in his work, He was possessed with the single idea of making Hindustani music 'respectable' and bring it to the people. It saddened him to see that the Hindustani musician had been subjected to neglect and treated with both suspicion and contempt and he wanted to change the popular mentality by restoring to music the pristine and dominant position that music could claim in its own right.

Those were the days when the biggest Ustad could earn the highest *bidagi* of Rs. 25. These two boys had had no money and for a moment they thought of moving to Poona but ultimately abandoned the idea partly because they had perhaps had not even the money for the fare and partly because they could not make up their mind over the prospects of success in organizing their activities in that city. So they went to Satara instead. They were well received thanks to the interest taken in them by the late Dadasahib Karandikar, a prominent and prosperous lawyer and publicist.

KHAN SAHIB'S VISION

From Satara they went to Belgaum, then to Miraj and they appear to have been well received at these places. At Miraj, the Khansahib gave a concert at the famous Darga of Pir Khwaja Shamsuddin which he retained a special affection. Although like other Muslim musicians and artists, the Khansahib had been throughout his life free from any sectarian sentiments and bigotry, he cherished a deep religious feeling 'that was absorbed in his music. His artist' heart was too big to harbour any sectarian bias or exclusiveness and although he remained a lifelong devotee of the pir, he gave his art to his Hindu disciples withs a passionate magnanimity.

Moreover this was his mission. He saw, as very few men have done, with inner clarity and conviction that to popularize Hindustani music and restore to it the position it should rightfully occupy, it was necessary that its message should be taken to all strata of society and the prevailing misconception fought out of existence although it was a uphill task. So he toured the province and launched a drive of popularizing Hindustani music. He found response in some places and was encouraged by it The Ghorpades of Ichhalkranji and other Maratha Chiefs responded generously and appreciated Abdul Karim's art

WANDERINGS

He then went to Karnatak and toured there for about two or three years in propagating his religion of musical culture. From Karnatak he went to Poona In Poona, Rao Bahadur Devai, son of the celebrated classic Marathi playwright who was a Huzur Deputy Collector was interested in the movement and introduced him to Mr. Clement, the English civilian who was interested in the researches into Hindustani music. Clement was a Sessions Judge and had practically invented the *shruti* harmonium. He found the Khansahib useful in his research work. The Khansahib also came in contact with Poona's prominent literary and political figures of the day. Amongst these were included, Dr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Hari Narayan Apte, Shivaram Mahadev Paranjpye. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

It showed that the Khansahib's work was steadily bearing fruit. He soon afterwards in 1910 founded his Arya Sangit Vidyalaya at Belgaum. The name itself was significant. The Khansahib wanted to revive the glory and grandeur of India's classical music. He founded his institution as a cultural centre that could help in a practical manner the mission of popularizing music and get it accepted in a society that had neglected it

THE MISSION

He had made it a rule to concentrate on spreading musical culture by training a few students and giving them a thorough tuition on a non-commercial basis. Although the entire tradition of our music is opposed to the vulgar spirit of the market-place and therefore idealistic, music had fallen into neglect. the Khansahib realized, because of the almost mystic and cabalistic technique employed in the training methods. He wanted people to have a free access to music and yet he throughout his life treated music with a feeling of artistic religiousness.

After running his Vidyalaya for two years, he went again to Poona where he founded a similar institution and left it in charge of the late Dashrathbuwa Mulay. The institution still continues. In 1914, he founded at Belgaum the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya that one of his devoted pupils, Kapaleshwaribuwa of Bombay now conducts in this city. In 1916, he opened a branch of his Arya Sangit Vidyalaya in Bombay and left Kapaleshwaribuwa in charge of it. He had trained a number of men and women and given to them all he could give and was rewarded with the assurance that he had equipped a large number of disciples to carry on the work which he himself carried on all his life.

IN THE SOUTH

In 1919-20 he went to Madras where he was struck by the seriousness and interest with which music was received. He was well-received and discovered that although the Hindustani music was not familiar in the South people were very much interested in it. This was the time when the Khansaheb had buried himself deeper in music more or less as a powerful narcotic. There was sadness in his heart and in the long years of hard work, he had known disappointment and disillusion. Gifted with a remarkable quality of kindness and artist's instinctive and irrepressible generosity, life had not been kind to him and he wanted some powerful diversion that could deaden his sorrows and bitter memories.

He was happy in Madras where he attracted many people and formed ties that have survived his death. He toured Madras during the years of 1919-1927, made a thorough study of Karnatic music and evolved a distinctive tradition of his own that combined a definite and valuable influence of the South Indian music. At the request of the Mysore Maharaja—father of the ruling Maharaja—he mastered Karnatic music and when he interpreted Thyagraj, the recital charmed the appreciative ear of the Maharaja.

ARTISTS HONOUR ARTIST

His fellow artists themselves paid a tribute to his musical genius. The Veenasheshanna and Veenadhamanna who led the musical world of the South gave him generous praise and the artists gave him the title of Sangitratnapraya. This was the one case of an artist being honoured not by royal patrons but by artists themselves. He was given a necklace of jewels as a token of the esteem in which the Mysore Durbar and the world of artists of the South held him.

The seed sown by the Khansahib has grown into a big graceful plant and to-day world was different from the world in which the Khansahib lived and struggled. Years of hard work had worn out his frail body and death came to him on stealthy feet and snatched him away. But he had had the satisfaction of seeing his life mission fulfilled. Even after his death, his inspiration survives him and men who learnt at his feet are carrying on the tradition he wanted to see established.

To-day, there is another danger threatening our music. It is the danger of commercialism and vulgarization. Hindustani music has long been redeemed thanks to the pioneering work completed by the Khansahib and his disciples. It will soon be taught in the universities and musicians have recaptured the position they occupied before music lost its position.

DANGER TO-DAY

But the pedants and hucksters are trying to exploit it. It is threatened with a process of cheapening and commercialism with the springing up of all these 'classes' of music overcrowded with enthusiastic men and women and where the standard of training has been degraded. Self-styled critics of music are trying to lay down the laws with their knowledge of music that averages that of vendors of patent medicines and medical quacks.

Side by side the men and women trained in the tradition of the Khansahib are trying to maintain the high standard and training in music along the lines followed by the master. They are carrying on the work that was interrupted with the death of the master and they are also defending heroically the high tradition that is associated with the name of Khansahib Abdul Karimkhan.

The man who saluted death with Darbari Kanada had proclaimed the triumph of his life mission. Those of us who sing and carry on the tradition of the Khansahib by singing in the style of the Abdul Karim 'gharana', had not seen him. But we are conscious that this great musician has earned our gratitude and we could sing because he made it possible for us to do it. We have to keep up the tradition of his musical idealism in a deteriorating musical world of the present day.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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India's Trials Not Over Yet

"WE DARE NOT SIT ON THE FENCE", SAYS NEHRU

PLACE OF UNIVERSITIES IN BUILDING OF FREE INDIA

"Right Ends Are Not Reached By Wrong Means"

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, speaking at the Jubilee Convocation of the Allahabad University today, declared: "We aim at a strong, free and democratic India where every citizen has an equal place and full opportunity of growth and service, where present day inequalities of wealth and status have ceased to be and where our vital impulses are directed to creative and co-operative endeavour."

"In such an India', Pandit Nehru added, "communalism, separatism, isolationism, untouchability, bigotry and exploitation of man by man has no place and while religion is free, it is not allowed to interfere with the political and economic aspects of a nation's life."

PROUD INHERITANCE

Pandit Nehru said: "I have come back after a long while to my home town of Allahabad, to which I have almost become a stranger; during these past fifteen months I have lived in New Delhi, next door to Old Delhi City. When I think of these two cities the long vista of India's history stretches out before me. Not so much the succession of Kings and employers but rather that of the inner life of a nation, its cultural activities in many fields, its spiritual adventures and its voyages in the realms of thought and action. The life of a nation and more specially of a nation like India, is lived principally in the villages. Nevertheless, it is the cities that represent the highest cultural achievements of the age as they also do sometimes the more unpleasant aspects of human life. So these cities remind me of the cultural growth of India, of that inner strength and balance which come from long ages of civilisation and culture. We have been very proud of this inheritance of ours in India, and rightly so."

The universities have much to teach in the modern world and their scope of activity even enlarges. I am myself a devotee of science and believe that the world will ultimately be saved, if it is to be saved, by the methods and approach of science. But whatever path of learning we may pursue, and howkever profitable it might seem to us, there is a certain basis and foundation without which the house of learning is built on snifting sands. It is for a university to realise and to lay stress on this essential basis and foundation these standards of thought and action which make an individual and a nation.

SORROW AT THE DAWN

"Above all, this is necessary today, during this extremely rapid phase of transition, when old values have almost left us and we have adopted to new ones. Freedom came to us and it came with a minimum violence. But immediately after, we had to wade through oceans of blood and tears. Worse than the blood and tears was the shame and disgrace that accompanied them. Where were our values and standards then, where was our old culture, our humanism and spirituality and all that India had stood for in the past? Suddenly darkness descended upon this land and madness seized the people. Fear and hatred blinded our minds and all the restraints which civilisation imposes were swept away. Horror piled on horror and a sudden emptiness seized us at the brute savagery of human beings. The lights seemed all to go out; not all, for a few still flickered in the raging tempest We sorrowed for the dead and the dying and for those whose suffering was greater than that of death. We sorrowed even more for India, our common mother.

(Continued on Page 10)

ENCOUNTER AT URI

76 Raiders Killed And Wounded

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Seventy-six raiders are known to have been killed and thirty wounded in an encounter between an Indian detachment and a strong raiding force in the Uri area, says a press 'communique' issued by Ministry of Defence today. Raider's concentrations were also effectively shelled by our artillery.

In other sectors our patrols dispersed bands of raiders.

Royal Indian Air Force aircraft attacked targets indicated by our ground forces.

HONORARY DEGREE BESTOWED ON NEHRU

Allahabad University Function

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13

It was a unique function that was held this afternoon at Muir Central College ground to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Allahabad University. Pandal was overcrowded with visitors, students numbering over 10,000. When Jawaharlal Nehru received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science the Pandal reverberated with cheers. It was a sight for gods to see, when India's Premier stood down steps and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Poet-Governor, conferred the degree to the "first citizen and foremost statesman of India", as Dr. Tarachand, Vice-Chancellor of the University, described him. The Premier of India bowed to the first lady of India, Governor of United Provinces and the two shook hands throughout the proceedings

Nehru looked grave and tired; speech which he delivered contained sombre warning to people of India to choose their future path carefully. Nehru sat down his foot heavily upon caste, creed and religious divisions in new India.

Abul Kalam Azad who received the Honorary Doctorate in Literature earned thunderous applause later by his dramatic announcement that the Government of India had donated ten lakhs of rupees to the University on the occasion of the Jubilee.

The University bestowed honorary degrees of doctorate on several prominent men of India. Purushottam Das Tandon who was complimented by Mrs. Naidu as "grey haired leader" was loudly cheered when he appeared to receive the honorary degree of the Doctor of Literature. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit got Doctorate of Laws being valiant champion of India's cause at the U.N.O.

Among others who got the honorary doctorates were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. K. N. Katju, Sir Srinivasa Vardachariar, Dr. Amarnath Jha, Prof. Adranvade, Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Sir K. S. Krishnan, J. R. D. Tata, Govind Ballabh Pant, Sir Visheshwaraiya, Maharaja of Nepal and Dr. B. C. Roy.

Several Universities, foreign and Indian, sent messages of greetings to the University. Total donations to the University on this happy occasion amounted over 22 lakhs rupees. After the Convocation, guests were entertained 'At Home.'

Smti. Subbulakshmi, with Pt. Nehru and Lady Mountbatten at the premiere of 'Meera' in New Delhi. She is giving a concert in aid of S.I.E.S. High School fund this evening (Sunday) at Matunga.

Charkha Leads To Freedom From Exploitation

MAHATMA STRESSES POTENTIALITIES OF THE SPINNING WHEEL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): In his after-prayer speech Mahatma Gandhi referred to his discussions at the recent meeting of the Charkha Sangh at Harijan Colony. Why had he laid so much emphasis on the charkha? Years ago when he first started talking of charkha, he did not know that it was still a living industry in the Punjab and some parts of Gujrat and Kathiawar. It was first thought of as a means of supplementing the income of the poor kisan and the village woman. Later on he discovered the tremendous power, hidden in the charkha. That power was the power of non-violence which could not be defeated by the mightiest military force. It was this realization which had made him call the wheel the symbol of non-violence.

They all knew the history of the spinning wheel, the history of Dacca muslin and all its associations. In those days the spinning wheel was the symbol of our slavery. The artisans had to work at the rate fixed by their masters and they could not say 'no'. The same wheel, plied with the full consciousness of its potentialities, had become the symbol of freedom. If all men and women and children of age out of the forty crores of India plied the wheel, they would spin all the yarn required for weaving enough khadi for the use of the millions and save crores of rupees. But that was not of great consequence. The greatest thing he valued was the power generated by the cooperative effort of these forty crores of people. Was there any other occupation which could employ such numbers without exploiting anyone? The mills could never do that. They could employ only a few lakhs. In the past they had plied the wheel say, for his sake, but without understanding its full import. That was why the wheel was largely discarded. He wanted them to take to it now with deliberation and understanding that it meant freedom from exploitation. If it meant non-violence, as it did, it also meant a moral life. If they did that they would never discard it again. They would have no communal or other quarrels and they would become harbingers of peace for the whole world.

STOP PRESS

10 DEAD: 90 INJURED IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Dec. 13 (API): After 36-hour non-stop curfew communal tension in Bangalore City has not eased and late on Saturday night reports of incidents were coming in.

Assaults and attempts at arson and looting took place.

The non-stop curfew imposed yesterday and due to expire on Sunday morning has been extended till Monday throughout the City.

Casualty figures have risen to 10 dead and 90 injured.

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13: The Delhi and District were all out in their first innings for 282 runs in the Ranji Trophy Cricket match. When the teams adjourned for tea, Rajputana's score was 57 for four wickets.

ARAB-JEW CLASH

JERUSALEM, December 13, (Reuter): Today's Arab deaths in Palestine mounted to at least 18 tonight when it was reported in Jerusalem that another six were killed and many wounded in a Jewish attack on the Arab village of Al Yahqdia, north of Lydda airport.

A 36-hour curfew was imposed on the Jewish Hadar Hacarmel quarter of Haifa tonight, it was officially reported.

FRENCH ARRESTS.

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Seven Soviet citizens were arrested in Paris and Marseilles in the past 48 hours for "subversive activities" according to official French sources here tonight.

At least one of the men, arrested yesterday, entered France without a visa and was attached in a subordinate capacity to the Soviet Consular Department, it was added

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Previous Closing	36.30
Today's Opening	36.35
Difference	+5
Today's Closing	36.39
Difference	+9

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	505	0
Cotton Jarila March	496	0
Silver Bullion	169	0
Gold Forward	105	13
Sovereign	66	4

No Hyderabad Compromise

Struggle Will Continue, Says Ramanand Tirth

BOMBAY, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, has written a letter to Nawab Moin Yar Jang, leader of Hyderabad State Delegation declaring that there is no basis for a compromise between the State Congress and the Nizam's Government."

The letter states that the continued detention of several State Congress workers, including two members of its Executive Committee shows that "there is no change of heart on the part of the Nizam" and therefore, the struggle would continue.

It may be recalled that Swami Ramanand Tirth had made it clear on December 2 in the discussions with representatives of the Nizam that there was no possibility of a compromise as the Government adhered to the view that only the Ruler had the right to decide the issue of accession and also to maintain Hindu-Muslim parity in the Cabinet.

Swamiji today acquainted the Members of the Council of Action about his talks with Ministers of the Dominion Government. The Council is expected to take final decision tomorrow.

Sardar Patel In Cuttack

CUTTACK, Dec. 13 (U.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Government of India, accompanied by Srimati Maniben Patel, Mr. Shankar, Private Secretary and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India, arrived this afternoon at the Bhubaneswar landing ground about twenty miles from Cuttack. Sardar Patel was received by the Premier, Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab and other Ministers.

On arrival at Cuttack over fifty thousand men, women and children gathered on the Katjhuri river bank and greeted Sardar Patel with political slogans.

A conference of Rulers of B and C class Orissa States numbering 17 will be held tomorrow morning under the presidency of Sardar Patel when discussion on the question of evolving what may be called common administration for Orissa and Orissa States will loom large at tomorrow's meeting. It is hinted that the Instrument of Accession conceding a number of subjects for the Central Goverment's administration may be drafted at the conference. Premier Mehtab and Mr. V. P. Menon will be present at the Conference.

The Rulers of A class Orissa States will meet Sardar Patel separately tomorrow afternoon.

Sardar Patel will address a meeting of hhe Congress workers.

Sardar Patel is leaving on December 15.

FOURTH SOVIET NOTE TO FRANCE

"Immediate Liberation" Of Russian Citizens Demanded

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuter): The Soviet Union carried their recent sharp diplomatic exchanges with France a stage further today by sending through the Soviet Embassy in Paris their fourth note of protest since Monday.

The new note was reported to demand the "immediate liberation" of Soviet citizens arrested in Marseilles and Paris yesterday.

Officials described the note as "an energetic protest" by the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. Alexander Abramov to M. Jean Chauvel, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office.

M. Karp Starikov, first Secretary at the Soviet embassy in Paris, subsequently announced that at least four Soviet citizens were arrested in Paris yesterday.

He identified them as: M. Komonenko, former Commandant of the Soviet Repatriation Camp at Beauregard near Paris, M. Bielobab, Member of the Soviet Repatriation Mission, and two chauffeurs.

A French note published at midnight refuted Soviet allegations of ill treatment of Russians expelled from France contained in the second Russian note of Dec. 8.

India's Trials Not Over Yet

(Continued from Page 9)

for whose freedom we had laboured these long years.

"The lights seemed to go out, but one bright flame continued to burn and shed its light on the surrounding gloom and looking at the pure flame strength and hope returned to us and we felt that whatever momentary disaster might overwhelmed olr people there was the spirit of India, strong and unsullied, rising above the turmoil of the present and not caring for the petty exigencies of the day."

"How many of you realise what it has meant to India to have the presence of Mahatma Gandhi during these months"? Pandit Nehru asked, and said: "We all know of his magnificent services to India and to freedom during the past half century and more. But no service could have been greater than what he has performed during the past four months when in a dissolving world he has been like a rock of purpose and a lighthouse of truth, and his firm low voice has raisen above the clamours of the multitude pointing out the path of rightful endeavour.

FASCISM IN INDIA

"And because of this bright flame we could not lose faith in India and her people, and yet the surrounding gloom was in itself a menace. We should not relapse into this gloom when the sun of freedom had arisen. It is necessary for all of us, and more especially young men and young women in the universities, to pause and think for a while on these basic matters, for the future of our country is taking shape in this present, and the future is going to be what millions of young men and women want it to be. There is to-day a narrowness and intolerance and insensitiveness and lack of awareness which rather frighten me. We have recently passed through a great world war. That war has not brought peace and freedom, but it should teach us many lessons. It brought the downfall of what had been called Fascism and Nazism. Both of these creeds were narrow and overbearing and based on natred and violence. I watched their growth in their respective countries as well as elsewhere. They brought a certain prestige to their people for a while, but they also killed the spirit and destroyed all values and standards of thought and behaviour. They ended by ruining the nations they sought to exalt.

I see something very similar to that flourishing in India to-day. It talks in the name of nationalism sometimes, of religion and culture, and yet it is the very opposite of nationalism, of true morality and of real culture. If there was any doubt of this, the past few months would have shown us the real picture. For some years we have had to contend against this policy of hatred and violence and narrow communalism on the part of a section of the community. Now that section has succeeded in forming a State carved out of certain parts of India. Muslim communalism, which had been such a danger and obstruction to Indian freedom, now calls itself a State. It has ceased to be a living force in India proper to-day because its strength is concentrated in other parts, but it has resulted in degrading other sections of the community who seek to copy it and sometimes even to improve upon it.

CONQUESTS OF THE MIND

Pandit Nehru said that in India there was a cry raised for a Communal State, though the words used might be different. Not only a Communal State was demanded, but in all fields of political and cultural activity the same narrowing and strangling demand was put forward.

"When we look back at India's long history we find out our forefathers made wonderful progress whenever they looked out at the world with clear and fearless eyes and kept the windows of their mind open to give and to receive and in later periods, when they grew narrow in outlook and shrunk from outside influences India suffered a setback, politically and culturally. What a magnificent inheritance we have got, though we have abused it often enough, India has been and is a vital nation, in spite of all the misery and suffering she has experienced. That vitality in the realm of constructive and creative effort spread to many parts of the Asian world and elsewhere and crought splendid conquests in its train. These conquests were not so much of the sword, but of the mind and heart, which bring healing and which endure when the men of the sword and their work are forgotten. But that very vitality if not rightly and creatively directed may turn inward and destroy and degrade.

Even during the orief span of our lives we have seen these two forces at play in India and the world at large—the force of constructive and creative effort and the forces of destruction. Which will triumph in the end and in which side do we stand? That is a vital question for each one of us and more especially, for those from whom the leaders of the nation will be drawn, and on whom the burden of to-morrow will fall. We dare not sit on the fence and refuse to face the issue. We dare not allow our minds to be filled by passion and natred when clear thought and effective action are necessary.

ENDS AND MEANS

"Here in this City of Allahabad, dear to me not only because of my close association with it but also because of its part in India's history my boyhood and youth were spent in dreaming dreams and seeing visions of India's future. Some parts of those dreams have come true but not in the manner I had imagined, and so much still remains. Instead of a feeling of triumph at achievement, there is an emptiness and distress at the sorrow that surrounds us, and we have to wipe the tears from a million eyes.

"A university stands for humanism for tolerance, for reason, for progress, for the adventure of ideas and for the search for truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duty adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people. But if the Temple of Learning itself becomes a home of narrow bigotry and petty objectives, a nation will not prosper and it will not grow in its stature.

"A vast responsibility, therefore, rests on our universities and educational institutions and those who guide their destinies have to keep their lights burning and must not stray from the right path even when passion convulses the multitude and blinds many amongst those whose duty it is to set an example to others. We are not going to reach our goal through crookedness or flirting with evil in the hope that it may lead to good. The right end can never be fully achieved through wrong means.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVE

"Let us be clear about our national objective. We aim at a strong, free and democratic India where every citizen has an equal place and full opportunity of growth and service, where present day inequalities in wealth and status have ceased to be, where our vital impulses are directed to creative and co-operative endeavour. In such an India communalism, separatism, isolation, untouchability, bigotry and exploitation of man by man has no place and while religion is free, it is not allowed to interfere with the political and economic aspects of a nation's life. If that is so, then all this business of Hindu and Muslim and Christian and Sikh must cease so far as our political life is concerned and we must build a united but composite nation where both individual and national freedom are secure.

TRIALS NOT OVER

We have passed through grievous trials. We have survived them but at a terrible cost and the legacy they have lent in tortured minds and stunted souls will pursue us for a long time. Our trials are not over. Let us prepare ourselves for them in the spirit of free and disciplined men and women, stout of heart and purpose, who will not stray from the right path or forget our ideals and objective. We have to start this work of healing and we have to build and create. The wounded body and spirit of India call upon all of us to dedicate ourselves to this great task. May we be worthy of the task and of India."

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE MEETING

KARACHI, Dec. 13, (API): The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League went into a second session lasting two hours this evening at the residence of the Prime Minister of Pakistan here.

The members of the Working Committee came out of the Premier's house at 7-30 p.m.

Immediately after the meeting Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, drove to the Governor-General's house to meet the Quid-e-Azam who did not attend the second session.

Mr. S. M. Latifur Rahman who did not attend the morning session was present at the evening meeting.

The Working Committee in all has had two sessions today covering in all four and half hours.

AMERICAN OIL CONCESSIONS

Ibn Saud Assures Protection Irrespective Of What May Happen In Palestine

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuter):—King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia states that he would protect and maintain United States oil operations and other interests in Saudi Arabia regardless of what happens in Palestine, according to American press reports to-day.

King Ibn Saud was reported to have said that the United States made a mistake in supporting the United Nations decision to partition Palestine, but he hoped they would correct it.

He denied reports that his Government was prepared to cancel American oil concessions as "untrue and irresponsible."

King Ibn Saud said pressure from other Arab leaders to oppose United States interests had been "heavy but unavailing."

He accused Russia of supporting the partition plan solely to drive a wedge between the Arab world and the United States.

He hoped the United States would do nothing more to split Palestine and cause a schism which would end in communism a result which the United States would not like.

BRITAIN REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Britain has rejected Moscow's plan for a January meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council in Nanking to handle the preliminary stages of the Far Eastern Peace Treaty, it was learned authoritatively here to-day, cables Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. The refusal is understood to be contained in replies to the outstanding Soviet and Chinese Notes on the preparation of the Treaty.

The Soviet proposal which reached London at the beginning of this month and the Chinese Note of November 17 were addressed to each of the 'Big Four' Powers concerned.

Britain remains convinced that all eleven members of the Far Eastern Commission in Washington, with Pakistan and Burma, should be represented from the start in the Japanese Peace Treaty talks.

A further reason for the unacceptability of the Soviet Note's proposals was understood to be that it was not yet clear how long the present session of the Foreign Ministers Council would last.

The Chinese Note had proposed an interesting compromise between the view of the Soviet Government that the early Far Eastern negotiations ought to be reserved to the 'Big Four' and the United States view that the whole Far Eastern Commission should take part.

The Chinese Government proposed that the negotiating body should be the Eleven Power Far Eastern Commission, but that the 'Big Four' should exercise the right of veto.

Though diplomatic quarters in Britain were believed to have viewed this scheme sympathetically, it was thought unlikely that Britain would have felt able to extend the use of the veto.

The texts of the British Notes are to be published shortly.

ARAB "BATTLE PLANS"

CAIRO, December 13, (Reuter): Highly secret Arab military talks regarding action in Palestine have been held in Cairo during the past three days, it was learned from a reliable source here tonight.

The talks, which ended today, drew up 'battle plans' for the Palestine Arab in the light of the assistance pledged by the Arab League States, it was stated.

They were conducted by a secret Military Committee appointed by the League Council which is now meeting in Cairo."

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville lunched with H. H. the Maharaja of Idar at the Race Course and afterwards attended the Races when Lady Colville gave away the Idar Gold Cup.

Major the Viscount Keren has arrived.

His Excellency received Sardar Sheriar B. Modi.

His Excellency and Lady Colville attended the finals of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports of the Bombay University, at the Cooperage, where they were received by Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Lady Colville gave away the prizes.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh Shud 2, 2004.
Muslim: Mohurrum 30, 1367.
Parsi: Tir 12, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-03 a.m Sunset: 6-08 p.m.
Hightide: 01-22, 12-51.
Lowtide: 07-28, 18-54

Today's Engagements

"G" WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION: Postponed General Meeting—10 a.m. Vidya Mandir High School, Ash Lane, Dadar.

C. M. C. A. (Central Branch), 12 Wodehouse Road. Service of Song—8-30 p.m. Special Music by K. P. C. A. choir. Address by Rev. W. W. Bell.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS UNION: Public meeting at Chowpatty. 5-30 p.m Mr. K. F Nariman, Mr. Soli Batliwala and Com. Pishorilal to address. Subject: Demand for Drivers' Act.

CHETANA BOOK CENTRE: 34 Rampart Row. Chess tournament between Adian Chess Club and the Chess Club of India. 3 p.m. open to Public.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture by Mr. K. V. Soman on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and by Mr. P. P. Joshi on "Sixth house, what does it signify" at 5 p.m. Liberty High School, Princess Street.

MARTESHWAR FESTIVAL: Dastur Framroz Bode to lecture on "Universal Brotherhood". Jinnah Hall. 6 p.m

SHARDA MANDIR HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS: Annual celebrations. 9 a.m. New West End Talkies. Sir Harshidbhai Divatia to preside and Lady Jollyben Divatia to give away prizes.

RAMTIRTHA YOGA SHRAM: 448, Sandhurst Road. Lecture by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji on "Ramayan Katha" 10 a.m.

KHALSA COLLEGE UNION: Grand Variety entertainment in aid of Koli Wada High School for Refugees. College Hall. 5-30 p.m. Tickets 5, 3 and 1.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION: 10,000 Metres Walk starts at 7 a.m. from main gate of W. I. F. A. Competitors should be present 15 minutes earlier.

Also Marathon race on December 21.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE: Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville will attend inspection Parade. 8-45 a.m.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL. Athletic Sports. W. I. F. A Grounds. Cooperage—2-30 p.m. Mr. N. H. Tata will preside.

FORD MOTOR STAFF UNION: Annual Gathering. 10 a.m. Congress House Mr. S. K. Patil to preside.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: 96-96, Bora Bazar Street. Pandit Laxmandev Vidyarthi and Prof. Satyapal will lecture. 9 a.m.

Discussion on "Constructive Work" 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building. Flora Fountain. Lecture: Are Dreams Significant? 6-15 p.m.

HINDU DHARMA SANGH: Public meeting, Shivaji Park. 5 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Mass Literary Meeting, Mastan Talao. New Nagpada—3 p.m.. Mrs. Shufi Tyebji to preside.

ALL INDIA HARIJAN CONFERENCE: Reception Committee meeting at Western India Harijan League, 140, Arthur Road. 6 p.m. Mr. K. M. Chaugule to preside.

SOCIALIST PARTY, BOMBAY: Workers Rally. Kamgar Maidan—4-30 p.m.

POST & TELEGRAPH WORKERS UNION: General Meeting to consider new scales of pay, Draft Constitution of Bombay Postal Club and Delhi Deputation. Brahman Sabha Gokhale Hall, 4 p.m.

BENEFIT CINEMA SHOW: In aid of the Jogeshwari English School a show of the popular Prabhat film "Admi" will be held at Krishna Talkies, Charni Road. at 9-15 a.m., today (Sunday).

"KAYA KALPA": Raj Vaidya Anand Swami, founder-director of "Kaya Kalpa Kanan", (premier rejuvenation home) who gave Kaya Kalpa treatment to the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, H. H. the Maharaja of Indore and several other leading princes has arrived in Bombay after extensive travels in Himalayas and Kulu Valley. He is staying at the R. V. Sanatorium, Sion

A CONTRADICTION

A report has appeared in newspapers last week that sudden communal disturbances broke out in Ratlam, resulting in imposition of an 18-hour curfew. Enquiries reveal that the disturbances took place in Ujjain in the Gwalior State and not in Ratlam where the situation is normal.

The United Press of India regrets the error.

300 BALES OF COTTON FOR REFUGEES' RELIEF

The Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay writes:—

"The Cotton Mills of Bombay City have donated 300 bales of cloth for the relief of refugees. The cloth has been forwarded to Delhi for distribution."

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Governor's Parting Advice To Cadet Divisions

Speaking on the occasion of the inspection of the Ambulance, Nursing and Cadet Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Bombay on Sunday, December 14. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, said:

"This is the last time that I shall carry out the annual inspection of the Divisions of this District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, since Lady Colville and I will soon now be leaving India. We have always been very proud to be associated with so fine an organisation as St. Johns.

"I should like to say a few words to the Cadet Divisions, particularly to those members who have recently joined. You may hold your heads high as you are members of a great world-wide organisation which for very many years now has devoted itself to the service of humanity, In the flourishing existence here of St. John's composed as it is of people of all ages, communities and beliefs, banded together by the spirit of service to their fellowmen, I see the happiest omen for the future of India. You will, I know, do all in your power to maintain and expand the Brigade and to keep it to the fore as a really useful part in the life of this country."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

All classes of telegrams addressed to British troops in Austria or B.T.A. for R.A.F. personnel in Austria prefixed by c/o or Cobata will now be accepted at the same rates applicable to telegrams addressed to Central Mediterranean Forces. Telegrams addressed to R.A.F. personnel will be withdrawn from 1st January 1948.

The President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association sent the following telegram to Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

"Stock Exchange, Bombay welcomes appeal for closer co-operation between employers and employees and endorses your suggestion for suitable improvement in method of remuneration. However blanket profit sharing scheme linking wages with profits only would be lop-sidtd unscientific and inequitable. Numerous factors for example ratio of capital to labour nature of industry degree of risk, kind of occupation output efficiency and regularity coefficients etc. must be taken into account in framing the scheme. Stock Exchange urges round table conference of representatives of industry labour investment interests including particularly the Stock Exchange and Government officials to discuss this complex problem and formulate satisfactory remuneration scheme for establishment of friendly relations and development of a sound and progressive economy."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Dec. 14, (Sun.).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan (Poets) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ravi Shankar (Sitar) 9-0 Geet Gujari: Lalitni Khrutio 9-15 Gangubai Hangal (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Vanajarani Podh 12-15 p.m. Azmat Husain (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Purushottam Solankurkar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 Azmat Husain (Vocal) 4-50 Mohammad Rafi (Ghazal Ghalib) 5-0 Azim Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Programme for Children (M) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Purshottam Solankurkar (Vocal) 6-45 Rasmandal 7-0 Mohammad Rafi (Dadra) 7-15 Kannad Bhajans 7-30 Ravi Shankar (Sitar) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan (Recitation of own poems by Vasant Kalele) 8-45 Amrit Keshav Naik II (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 'Die Walkure".

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Vichitra Been 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.46 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Kabir Krut Bhajan 8-15 Purushottam Solankurkar (Vocal) 9-0 Azmat Husain (Vocal) 10-0 Gangubai Hangal (Vocal).

A. I. R.

Mr. Jaipia Singh will broadcast from Delhi a talk in the Dominion Legislature on Sunday the 14th instant, at 9.00 a.m. This will be relayed by A.I.R., Bombay on 244 metres only.

Gladston Of India

Bombay's Tribute To Late Surendranath Bannerjee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The long political career stretching over thirty-five years, the hurricane agitation against the Bengal Partition, the nation-wide swadeshi movement, impassioned oratory and educational and social contribution of the late Surendranath Bannerjee were recalled this evening at a public meeting at Jinnah Hall arranged to celebrate his birth centenary.

Presiding over the meeting, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. said that Surendranath was one of the pioneers of national movement in India who laid the foundation of the Indian National Congress. He was one of the few leaders who had left behind him a creditable record of continuous service to motherland for a period of 35 years. In 1867, nine years before the birth of the Indian National Congress, he founded the Indian Association at Calcutta with an object of fostering and spreading nationalism among the people of India.

Mr. B. P. Wadia, an eminent Theosophist, portraying the picture of the political condition in his times, pointed out the role of Surrendranath in public affairs and national movement and remarked that he with his oratory and statesmanship synthesied the national struggle and social reform movement. He made a prophesy that not only India would attain independence, but Britain would leave India willingly. Mr. Wadia observed that his contribution in educational and social fields was immense but it was not yet recognised by the people.

He added that Surendranath was twice president of the Indian National Congress and war one of the principle architect of the Congress in its early days. Eulogising his oratory Mr. Wadia said Surendradia was called Gladston of India.

Principal T. A. Kulkarni and Mr. P. R. Lele paying tribute to Surendranau showered also on his oratory and contribution to the national struggle

Quality Control In Textile Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first meeting of the Cotton, Yarn and Cloth Sectional Committee of the Textile Division Council of the Indian Standards Institution will be held on Monday at the Committee Room of the Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga.

The prospects of quality control and standardisation of textile goods will be examined by the Committee.

Members will also hold consultations with Dr. W. A. Showhort of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, who is recognised throughout the world as the father of the quality control movement, and is now in Bombay.

TEXT BOOK COMMITTEES APPOINTED

The Government of Bombay has appointed three Regional text book Committees consisting of the following members for the preparation of text books in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada, for the first four years of the primary course in the Province.

MARATHI:— Chairman: Dr. G. S. Khair; MEMBERS: Prof. K. P. Kulkarni, Shrimati Tarabai Modak, Mr. S. B. Ranade. Mr. T. P. Attarde, will be Secretary of the Committee.

GUJARATI:— Chairman: Mr. Narharibhai Parikh; MEMBERS:— Mr. Chandravadan Shah, Mr. Jhinabhai R. Desai. Prof. A. A. Raval, Prof. Uma Shankar Joshi. Mr. S. K. Bhatt, will be Secretary of the Committee. KANNADA:— Chairman: Principal S. C. Nandimath. MEMBERS:— Mr. S. S. Malvad, Mr. R. V Desai, Pandit M. P. Pujar. Mr. B. M. Meemansi will be Secretary of the Committee

"THE SERVICE HERALD"

On Tuesday last Mr. N. N. Menon filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the Printer and Publisher of a fortnightly English Journal, entitled the 'Service Herald'. It is to be a Labour Journal chiefly devoted to the cause of clerical labour and will be published from the 1st of January 1948.

BUILDING SCHEME INITIATED

Morarji Desai Lays Foundation Stone In Ahmedabad

The foundation stone of the first building in Ahmedabad of the scheme of erecting 1,25,000 tenements by the Government in the principal industrial towns in Bombay Province was laid this morning by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister.

The site is situated in the Labour area of Ahmedabad.

The Minister for Labour and Housing, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, specially flew to Ahmedabad from New Delhi and inaugurated the building programme in Ahmedabad.

The Housing Commissioner, Mr. N. V. S. Moorthy, the Assistant Housing Commissioners Rao Bahadur T. C. Kantawala, Mr. C. R. Desai, Mr. N. D. Daphtary and Mr. S. H. Kirtane arrived in Ahmedabad from Bombay to be present on the occasion.

Under the scheme now launched, it is pointed out that the Government will build 15,000 tenements and the remainder will be erected by such agencies as local bodies, industrialists, co-operative societies and private enterprise with Government aid by way of loans.

PEOPLE'S ROLE IN PROGRAMME

The Home Minister outlined the Government's policy in respect of housing the population and explained the effective role which private individuals and leaders of industry could play in making the housing programme a real success. Now [illegible] Government in the land, he said, they could achieve almost anything in the nation-building activities especially if they had the whole-hearted co-operation and active goodwill of the people.

It was not India alone that had to face such difficult problems which were a legacy of the War to the post-war generation in practically every country. They could surmount any difficulties with perseverance, patience and courage, he concluded.

"MOPLASHTAN" BANNED

The Government of Madras has issued a Notification, under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy, of the Malayalam booklet entitled "Moplashtan" printed at the Cochin Mail Press, Ernakulam, and published at the Al-Jihad Publishing House, Mattancherry, Cochin.

DELHI'S EYE SPECIALIST IN BOMBAY

DR. K. N. AGARWAL, specialist in the treatment of eye diseases without glasses and operations is on a short visit to Bombay. He is staying at the Nature Cure Hospital, Daphtary Road, Malad Phone: 84191 and will be giving consultation and treatment to eye patients in the morning upto 12 O'clock.

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Over German Reparations Issue

FOREIGN MINISTERS CLASH AGAIN

Molotov's Tirade And Marshall's Denunciation

LONDON, Dec. 12 (UPA).—Secretary of State George C. Marshall angrily denounced Russia's reparations claims against Germany as "pure propaganda" and said that it is "very difficult to respect the dignity of the Soviet government" in view of Russia's charges during the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Marshall made his statement after Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov monopolized more than one-third of the meeting to reiterate Russia's claim for $10,000,000,000 in reparations, mostly from current production, and to repeat all the charges he had made here against the Western powers.

When he finished, Marshall criticized him, and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin joined Marshall by describing Molotov's tirade as a "whole series of insults and a restatement of untruths."

Bevin concluded the extremely unfriendly meeting by saying that "at least Molotov might have had the courtesy to thank us for sitting through such a long statement."

MOLOTOV'S ATTACK

LONDON Dec. 13 (Reuter).—M. Vyacheslav Molotov (Russia) last night accused the Western Powers of "running" Germany by imposing aid on her without consulting her.

In a thinly-veiled attack on the Marshall plan, M. Molotov said he had heard reports that Germany's debt to the United States amounted to 600 million dollars and to Britain 700 million dollars.

"It is not only food which is being sent into Germany," he said, "but beds and kitchen utensils, mops, wines and cakes."

M. Molotov proposed that the council of Foreign Ministers should immediately set up a German Advisory Council "representative of truly democratic parties" so that a German body would exist which could decide whether Germany should accept the terms of the credits and financial aid imposed upon her."

UNTRUE STATEMENT

Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) said "all people of the British Commonwealth" would resent this "abuse." He said the same untrue statements were repeated as though "they had never been answered."

Mr. George Marshall (United States) said that considering the positions occupied by the Ministers in their own Governments such a statement as M. Molotov's "makes it difficult to inspire respect for the dignity of the Soviet Government."

M. Georges Bidault (France) merely said, M. Molotov's accusations were "contrary to the truth."

Earlier in the session the Ministers had another clash over the fusion of the British and United States zones. M. Molotov alleged that a plan existed to merge the Anglo-American and French zones and that this was helping to "liquidate Germany as an independent State."

Mr. Marshall termed the fusion agreements as one of "self-defence" against the Russian policy of "taking the economic wealth of Germany out of the eastern zone as fast as it could be poured into the Western zone.

Mr. Bevin said: "If one country takes indigenous resources out of Germany instead of putting them into the pool and making the other Allies pay, we have to do something in self-defence."

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FRENCH ASSEMBLY APPROVES GOVT.'S SOVIET POLICY

PARIS, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—The French Assembly by 411 votes to 183 tonight approved the Government's policy towards the Soviet Government and in particular its refusal to accept the Russian note of December 9, which broke off trade negotiations and accused the French of annulling the repatriation agreement.

Change In Italian Cabinet Expected

ROME, Dec. 13, (Reuter): Cabinet changes involving the appointments of three Moderate Socialist and two Republican Ministers, and the removal of two Christian Democrats, were expected to be announced here today.

Reports of these proposed changes came after the announcement by the Rome Chamber of Labour that the capital's two-day old general strike would end at midnight.

It was learned unofficially that the Cabinet changes would be as follows:

Colonel Randolfo Pacciardi (Republican leader) and Giuseppe Saragat (Moderate Socialist leader) to be Vice-Premier in addition to the present Vice-Premier Luigi Einaudi.

INDEPENDENT

Roberto Tremolloni (Socialist) to be Minister of Industry and Commerce, in place of Giuseppe Togni (Christian Democrat) who will become Minister of Economic Co-ordination.

YET ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN CITY MILL AREA

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

WITH YET ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON AN EMPLOYEE OF A CITY MILL IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THIS MORNING, THE CRIME WAVE IN BOMBAY'S TEXTILE AREA CLAIMED ITS THIRD VICTIME WHO WAS FATALLY STABBED.

Baharoo Dhondiba (45) a jobber in Seksaria Mill No. 1 was found lying in a pool of blood on the footpath near the junction of Planet Mill Lane and Fergusson Road, this morning. On the back of the deceased's body were two deep knife incisions and a knife with a broken blade on which layers of blood had congealed due to the icy cold of the dawn, when it is suspected, the victim was murdered as he was going home from night shift.

This is the third outrage in the industrial quarters of the city.

Whereas the victims of the two previous assaults are lying in a precarious condition in the K.E.M. Hospital, the third victim was killed on the spot.

Police investigations into this fresh crime wave in Bombay's mill area is, it is understood vigorously intensified.

So far the motives ascribed to the three successive crimes could not be positively ascertained,

London Indian Workers' Present To Nehru

LONDON, Dec. 13. (UPI): The Hindustani Mazdoor Sabha (Indian Workers' Association) of Britain made a birthday present of £150 collected from the Indian workers here to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India. This gift is to be spent by Pandit Nehru at his discretion in aid of the Punjab refugees.

The membership of the Association it may be pointed out here, is predominantly Moslem closely followed by Sikhs; Hindus are a poor third.

S. AFRICA'S REPORT INADEQUATE

U.N. Secretariat Preparing Series Of Questions On W. Africa Administration

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 13 (Reuter): The United Nations Secretariat was to-day preparing a series of questions on the mandated territory of South-West Africa to be sent by the Trusteeship Council to the South African Government.

After several members had described South Africa's report on the administration of the territory as inadequate, the Council decided last night to take advantage of the South African Government's offer to provide further information if desired. When the Secretariat has done its work the councils drafting committee will select the question to be sent, and South Africa will be invited to reply by next June so that the Council can submit its observations on the report to the next General Assembly.

Most of the questions will relate to African affairs, to judge by those submitted by members at last night's meeting of the Council.

Dr. Raul Noriega (Mexico) wanted to know: "Is it true that in master and servant law thousands of natives are sentenced to the mines, that masters can beat natives in punishment and that native chiefs cannot leave the reservations?"

Mr. Benjamin Gerig (United States) who said he had a list of 17 or 18 questions and read some of them, asked specifically whether natives had the right to move freely into or out of reserves, and what was the nature of a pass. Referring to the paragraph in the report about the composition of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the territory, Mr. Gerig asked: "Has the Union Government any plans to appoint natives to represent natives in either or both of these legislative bodies in line with policies pursued in other parts of Africa?"

Mr. Gerig asked the nature, rate and method of collection of three items mentioned in the statement of revenue contained in the South African report—native pass fees, native reserve fund fees and grazing fees—and also wanted to know the rate of income-tax in the territory.

Mr. Liu Chieh (China) regretted that the South African Government had not been able to send a representative to answer questions and said several statements in the report required clarification. He instanced the paragraph dealing with the system of allotment of land to settlers and questioned the phrase "there is nothing to prevent Europeans or natives acquiring land"

Mr. Awani Khalidy (Iraq) called the report "highly inadequate" and said the South African Government had not ratified International Labour Organisation conventions or recruitment of native labour for gold mines.

Scientific Researches On National Scale

Meghnad Saha's Appeal To India Government

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.): Prof. Meghnad Saha of the Calcutta University, who recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe, in an interview to-day, drew the attention of the Government of India to the large scale scientific researches that were now being carried on by different countries in Europe and said that they should take a lesson from these countries. They should not forget that time was the essence of everything.

The potentialities of atomic energy research in India, Prof. Saha felt, were very good, in fact next to none in the world, nor did she lack scientists to start the work though a large personnel had to be trained before exploitation of atomic energy for industrial purposes could be undertaken. But, he emphasised, a proper organisation was to be set up and sufficient finance was to be provided before any substantial result could be expected.

During his European tour, Dr. Saha was also charged by the Government of India with the mission of collecting information on the development of atomic energy research in European countries. Dr. Saha will submit his report shortly to the Government of India for their consideration.

"What I saw simply amazed me", Dr. Saha said, referring to the present state of atomic energy research in Great Britain, France and Sweden. He added: "the prevailing impression in India is that England is a decadent country and she is on a down track as she has given up India. Nothing can be further from facts"

He found that of all the European nations England was working with a grim determination for a better standard of life and for a better position in the world. She had already forced up production of commodities to a level higher than pre-war times and had harnessed science to an extent which was undreamt of anywhere excepting probably in America. The loss of sources of raw materials entailed by her decontrol of India and other colonies was compensated by the development of her African colonies on a huge scale.

Dr. Saha regretted that the Government of India were not expediting Indian scientific work on a national scale, although they had been announcing their intention of establishing a number of scientific laboratories from time to time. The idea of starting a national physical laboratory in India was first mooted in 1942 and a planning committee was appointed which just took four years to evolve a plan continued in a bare 20 pages. "I think at the present rate of progress another seven years will be required before the buildings for laboratories are complete and fitted with apparatus. We have liberated ourselves from our alien rule, but not from the procrastinating methods invented by them, he concluded.

Reparations From Japan

Far Eastern Commission Officials Reach No Settlement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. (Reuter): Far Eastern Commission officials, holding fast to their respective Governments' claims for reparations from Japan, were still unable to report progress last night. Reparations have been the subject of continuous discussion since the establishment of the Commission about 18 months ago.

Officials said further attempts would be made to reconcile the various claims, but the impression in informed quarters was that a reparations distribution formula, as well as the actual amount and nature of reparations which it is considered Japan can be asked to pay without endangering its basic economy, will have to be hammered out at a Pacific Peace Conference.

Earlier hopes that a treaty would be ready for signature next March are considered to have faded into the realm of almost certain impossibility.

Minorities In Sind

Congress Legislative Party Criticises Government's Policy

KARACHI, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.): The Congress Party in the Sind Assembly at its meeting to-day considered the present situation in the province and passed a lengthy resolution strongly criticising the Sind Government's policy particularly in respect of the Sind Public Safety Ordinance and the Sind Economic and Rehabilitation Ordinance which the Party said had been directed against the minority and have created a feeling amongst Hindus that they could not stay in Sind with safety and honour. The Party strongly felt that the assurances given to minorities for their protection do not correspond with the actions of the provincial Government and its officials. The party referred to forcible occupation of houses, shops and agricultural land and the removeable of agricultural produce and urged upon the Sind Government to take immediate steps to prevent this lawlessness or otherwise "it would recoil on the majority".

Separate Currency For Pakistan From Next October

KARACHI, December 13, (UPI): The terms of the Indo-Pakistan agreement on all outstanding issues relating to partition which was signed at Lahore on December 9, has been published in a statement issued by the Pakistan Cabinet Secretariat.

It has been officially announced that Pakistan will take over its own currency and the currency reserve held by the Reserve Bank of India from October 1, 1948. The period between April 1, 1948 and September 30, 1948 will be treated as transitional period, during which Indian notes and coins will circulate freely in Pakistan, but will be withdrawn gradually from circulation in Pakistan.

The Pakistan currency notes and coins will be issued on April 1, 1948.

* * *

Burma Oil and Shell Company has been granted fresh prospecting licenses and mining leases for Baluchistan, Kalat and the Lasbela State for 1948.

* * *

Major M.O.A. Beig has been appointed Counsellor at the Pakistan Embassy in Washington.

Sale Of Fancy Cotton Rugs

About 1,700 fancy cotton rugs (in two sizes) will be sold from the Government Grocery Stores behind Churchgate Railway Station, Bombay, with effect from Dec. 15, 1947. The large size (54" x 90") will be sold at Rs. 12-1-0 plus sales tax and the small "baby" size (40" x 36") will be sold at Rs. 3-9-6 plus sales tax. Purchasers must produce their cloth ration card and foodgrains ration card of the head of the family. Only one rug will be sold to one family.

A certain fixed number has been allocated to each Ward in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District on the basis of the population and as soon as this fixed number has been sold, no sales would be made to card holders residing in that particular Ward.

The days fixed for wardwise distribution are as follows:—

15th December 1947:— 'A' and 'B' Wards. 16th December 1947: 'C' and 'D' Wards. 17th December 1947 'E' Ward. 18th December 1947: 'F' Ward. 19th December 1947: 'G' Ward. 20th December 1947: Bombay Suburban District.

Dr. Roy Buys Three Planes

LONDON, Dec. 13, (UPI): The High Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, will preside at the handing over ceremony of three aeroplanes to an Indian company in about a week's time. They are eleven seater Dehavilland Doves brought by the airline of Dr. B. C. Roy mainly usable for chartering purposes. They may be used in the regular Assam route if the company can secure India Government license for the purpose.

It was first thought that the High Commissioner might be a passenger in one of these planes but it is now learnt that the machines have been undergoing training in this country. They will also be carrying considerable amount of spare parts which are not available in India.

SANT SINGH'S PROTEST

SIMLA, December 12, (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave an all-out pledge to Kashmiris not to rest till every raider is expelled from the State territory. The pledge is inconsistent with the reported talks of a compromise between Pakistan and India on the issue of Kashmir," said Sardar Sant Singh, ex-M.L.A. (Central) who is here on a short visit.

"Let me point out", he added, "that Lord Mountbatten stands also to jeopardise the own position of Governor-General of India if the reports are true that he pressed for a compromise on this issue. The division of Kashmir into two States will mean abdication of India in favour of Pakistan."

Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressing the Employed Women's Conference held on Saturday at the St. Xaviers High School Hall.

Plea For Better Deal To Women

Kamaladevi Voices Protest Against Miserable Pittance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"It is both shameful and dangerous that the women primary teachers, expected to lay the foundations of future greatness of our children, are paid such miserable pittance—utterly inadequate for their bare subsistence—that they can never enjoy the social status which is due to them and which they must enjoy if the country is to achieve a bright and glorious future," observed Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, presiding over the Employed Women's Conference, the opening session of which was held in the St. Xavier's High School Hall, Dhobi Talao, this evening.

The Conference was held under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the All India Women's Conference and was attended by about a 1,000 women, employed as teachers, nurses, clerks, stenographers etc.

Shrimati Kamaladevi was warmly welcomed by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who recounted to the audience the numerous services both in social and political field rendered by the President of the Conference.

In ancient times in our country, men and women worked together. They were perfect comrades and fellow travellers all through life. Women suffered from no discrimination and gave of her best to home, society and the country, said Mrs. Kamaladevi.

WITHIN FOUR WALLS

Later, woman was relegated to home and found herself cribbed cabbined and confined to the four walls of her house, compelled to breed and rear children and lead the life of a domestic drudge. Woman's downfall soon affected the entire social and rational structure and the whole country fell from grace and found itself stagnating, while the other nations marched to progress.

It was poor economic conditions which drove women to seek employment. The women of the poor and middle classes had to work to supplement the family income to keep the family pot boiling. This fact must be appreciated and women should be given all possible facilities to enable them to maintain decent living standards in the interests of the country's future, pleaded Mrs. Kamaladevi.

Miss Kapila Khandwala read a few excerpts from her voluminous report which, she said, it had taken her nearly twelve months to prepare. The report was in three parts, the first dealing with women teachers, the second revealing the condition of women nurses and the third recounting the difficulties of women employed in rationing department and in clerical positions in Government and municipal service.

GRIEVANCES

The report was the result of the answers to the questionnaire sent to all employed women all over the country and particularly to Gwalior, Allahabad, Madras and Bombay. The report revealed that employed women suffered from long hours of work and low wages. There were numerous instances of flagrant racial discrimination in that the Anglo-Indian and European women were given preferential treatment and better wages. Miss Kapila urged that the numerous grievances and the handicaps which women suffered from at present should be speedily removed so that the women might play a vital role for the regeneration of the country.

The Conferences passed a number of resolutions on fundamental rights of women workers, women teachers, nurses and women in clerical services. The resolutions demanded that in conformity with the changed situation in the country brought about by the achievement of freedom, all the existing impediments barring women's progress, should be withdrawn. they should be assured a living wage, and given maternity leave and provided with all necessary conveniences and medical aid before, during and after pregnancy.

Mr. RAJAN of Madras remembers...
I first learned the Lifebuoy habit of good health from my wise mother...
At college my success in work and play was due to my good health — thanks to Lifebuoy, one of my daily habits...
I am a successful man to-day because, to me good health has been most important — so I made sure my family also learned the Lifebuoy habit.
LIFEBUOY
SOAP

Make the health giving Lifebuoy habit yours for a lifetime. You can always rest assured in the knowledge that it will help protect you and your family against ill-health. A Lifebuoy bath is so refreshing too, it gives your whole body a feeling of new life after a tiring day at work.
Make sure that children learn the Lifebuoy habit. They are then protected with its special health ingredient from the germs present in dust and dirt. Teach them always to remember to wash with Lifebuoy.

the soap of a lifetime...
LIFEBUOY

L. 89-50-46 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit. Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe. In packets of 2 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.
Available at chemists and stores.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Brahmin virgin girl, highly accomplished, B.A., age 26, fair complexion, invites correspondence, view matrimony. C/o Post Box 563 Poona. (7689)

For happy marriage, either Sex, Contact Dr. Bhawalkar Wadekar Building, Near Girgaum Portuguese, Bombay 4. 7683

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced Linotype Operators for a Daily Newspaper. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 4444 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from influential persons to sell a few forfeited Shares of M/s. National Nutriments Ltd. (famous Vita-Milk MFG.). Highest Dividend paid as:—Ordinary Shares at 20 per cent, Defd. Shares at 100 per cent and Pref. Shares at 7 1/2 per cent. Apply sharp to the Managing Agents, 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 6281

Wanted experienced Monotype Keyboard Operators, English as well as Gujarati. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3333 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: An experienced Inspector for fabricated steelwork to be stationed initially in Bombay for about six to twelve months. Applicants must have had at least 10 years continuous experience in a heavy fabricating shop and be conversant with all requirements for the inspection and checking of heavy steelwork. Written applications only with details of experience, present employment, when available and salary expected will be entertained by Merz and McLellan (India), Consulting Engineers, 16, Lee Road, Calcutta 20. 6438

If you want to have your Calcutta/West Bengal representative for all purposes please write to Mr. S. K. Chakra Esqr., 3-A, Sagar Dhar Lane, Calcutta—6. Influential and have wide experience in commercial line. 7693

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockists or Agents for our High Class Dumnut Buttons and Panel Pins. Apply Matharoo Brothers, G. T. Road, Amritsar. (7660)

Applications are invited from solvent and influential persons only for distributorship of the well-known baby food Vita-Milk, Vita-Biscuits, Sana-Vita and other products of the Company. For particulars please apply stating references to National Nutriments Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 6282

INVESTMENT.

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax Free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co. 1 British Indian Street, Calcutta. 5581

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus Dental Training Institute P.B. 91 Jamnagar. (7458)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—A new original packing Rustom, Horizontal, cold starter, Diesel Oil Engine from 26HP to 40HP and RPM not above 350 correspond with M/s. Mohar Singh Benarsi Dass Sonepat (Dist. Rohtak). 7652

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale DeSoto Custom 1946 Cream colour fluid drive semi-automatic gears mileage 4,200. Contact Srivastava 60, Queensway, New Delhi. 7654

MAKE MONEY IN RACES!
READ MY PRACTICAL & EASY GUIDE "HOW TO BET & WIN ON THE TOTE"
PARTICULARS FREE:-ATAN BON DALE
VANI VILASA MOHALLA, MYSORE.

News From City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, December 13:

The local cotton market was very firm today with active buying with utter absence of selling. The market opened at Rs. 495 against expected opening at Rs. 493/- and steadily advanced at Rs. 500/8. Thus the market reached the new high seasonal level but scattered realising checked further improvement and January steadied at Rs. 499/. It appears that the market is overbought.

The market again improved at Rs. 501 and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	500	4	0
I.C.C. March	495	4	0
I.C.C. May	500	4	0
I.C.C. July	506	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	511	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1716 cent points below Ntw York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	498-1/2	487-1/2	491-3/4
March	491-1/2	488	489-3/4
May	496-1/2	493-1/4	494-1/4
July	503-3/4	500-1/2	501-3/4
Sept.	509	505-1/2	506-1/4
Karachi 4 F Jan.	55/5/0	54/12/0	55/3/0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 13:

No business was done today in the Bullion market on account of settlement work. Nominally Silver was quoted at Rs. 170/- and Gold stood at Rs. 106/8.

Later on moderate business was done and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	168	12	0
Forward Silver	169	0	0
Ready Gold	107	11	0
Forward Gold	107	11	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The Produce market was strong to-day under active buying but later a portion of the improvement was lost on profit-taking. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 149 and after advancing at Rs. 151/8 declined at Rs. 150/10, Ready castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 33/4, oil first pressing Rs. 21/4 and Commercial quality Rs. 19/14, groundnuts Khandesh ready Rs. 31/14, November/December Rs. 31/12, bold December/January Rs. 31 and February/March Rs. 31/2, oil January and February Rs. 17/14 and December Rs. 18, linseed ready Rs. 29/8 and February/March Rs. 29/6.

The market quietened further and Castorseeds May were quoted at Rs. 149/8.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

Tata Ordinary 397/8; Tata Deferred 2030; Indian Iron 38/4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32/10; Bombay Dyeing 1215; Central India 343/12 Gokak 346/14; Kohinoor 640; Simplex 260; Swadeshi 682/8; Tata Power 1755; Associated Cement 181; Belapur 351/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 521/14; Scindia 38/8; Central Bank 88/12; New India 76/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 155.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Dec. 13.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180; Quilandy 180/195; Fibre Garbled 125; Ungarbled 115; Cocoanuts Raw 115/120; Dry 150/155; Cocoanut Oil 420; Copra Office 295; Dilpasand 310; Madrasnottam 325; Pepper Wynaad 7410; Country; 710; Dry Ginger Chernad 260; Ernad 260; Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 60/65; Junglewood 30/35; Vellapine 40/47/8; Benteak 50/55; Teak 90/100; Mango Planks 2/9/4; Teak 15; Rosewood 15/18.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, (Reuter): COTTON opened steady on moderate mill buying then eased on liquidation of nearby December against twelve notices and other liquidation of by tired longs. Increased hedges met only scaledown trade support. The lack of buying interest was attributed to a lull in demand for cotton goods and Washington uncertainties. Prices steadied on local support Prices rallied to new high levels for the day on covering New Orleans buying and scattered mill demands finding contracts scarce. The 10 p.c. wage increase grants to New England mills attracted attention. Profit-taking slightly shaded the interim advantage. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated at 200,000 bales.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimated November consumption at 745,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Dec. 12.

December	36.35—04
January	36.16+09
March	36.30+09
March Highest	36.34+13
March Lowest	36.10—11
May	35.88+05
July	34.66+14
October	31.64+14
December	30.96+14
March	30.66
Middling Spot	37.13+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York Dec. 12.

December	36.26—11
March	36.35—11
May	35.90—12
July	34.63—10
October	31.69+02
Middling Spot	36.00+10

NEW YORK SILVER PRICE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, (UPA): On the New York market today, silver was quoted at 74-5/8 cents per ounce.

Meanwhile, Handy and Harmon reported that the price of 74-5/8 cents remained unchanged with little prospect of any pending change.

The volume of business transacted during the past week remained between 200,000 and 400,000 ounces daily. It was recalled that the price also remained unchanged a year ago at this time, but the reasons for the constancy differ.

LONDON BULLION

London, Dec. 12.

Silver Spot	45 d
Forward	44-3/4
Gold	£8/12/3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York Dec. 12.

U. S. Price of foreign silver	74-5/8 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 12.

December	3.09-3/4 to 3.10
March	3.04-1/4 bid
May	2.97-3/4 to 3.93
July	2.62-1/4 to 2.62

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Dec. 12.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B.	130 February/March quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 12

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83
Coversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.)	117-1/2
National Bank of India	33-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 11060.

RANJIT'S

HISTORICAL CLASSIC

WOH ZAMANA

Starring: KHURSHID (Jr.), PADMA BANNERJI, SUBHADRA, ALTAF, S. HASSAN

and LALITA PAWAR

Director: MANIBHAI VYAS

IMPERIAL

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.

U.S. Price Ceilings And Productions

Proposals Submitted To Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. (Reuter): Specific proposals for United States price ceilings and price reductions, under President Truman's request for anti-inflation powers, were submitted to Congress today by the Secretary of Labour, Mr. Lewis Schwellenbach.

He said that price controls would be limited to commodities that, firstly, basically affect the cost of living and which are essential items. Secondly, that are basic to the costs of agricultural and industrial production. And thirdly, "essential to effectuation of the foreign policy of the United States".

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	6	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	15	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	15	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	100	4	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	2	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable.	100	14	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	101	6	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	102	4	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	13	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	12	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	7	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	102	2	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	102	1	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	101	14	0
3-1/2 p.c 1954-57	106	8	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	103	0	0
4 p.c 1960-70	113	12	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1950-55	106	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	117	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	98	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	102	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	102	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1949	99	6	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	8	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N. W. F. 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	113	0	0
5 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	117	0	0
6 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1954	121	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. New Municipal 1977	102	2	0
6 p.c K. P T.	121	0	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 5th December:—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	656,28,69,000
(b) In Pakistan	78,33,73,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	312,38,76,000
(b) In Pakistan	30,24,99,000
3. Cash:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:	
(a) In India	33,55,00,000
(b) In Pakistan	3,71,78,000
(ii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	2,17,30,000
(b) In Pakistan	27,29,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin:	
(a) In India	67,65,000
(b) In Pakistan	6,66,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	113,16,61,000
5. Advances:	
(a) In India	365,06,64,000
(b) In Pakistan	38,82,94,000
6. Bills Discounted:	
(a) In India	16,77,41,000
(b) In Pakistan	1,06,83,000

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight 30th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,76,04,600	
Capital Paid-up		2,61,83,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares		52,36,000
Reserve Fund		2,55,75,000
Contingency Fund		10,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.		1,24,57,99,000
Sundries including Branch —Adjustments		26,64,85,000
Total		1,56,02,78,000

ASSETS.	Rs.
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	34,12,56,000
Loans on Government and other—Authorised Securities	7,09,90,000
Bills Discounted	6,04,32,000
Lands & Buildings	99,30,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	20,72,44,000
Cash in hand at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	87,04,26,000
Total	1,56,02,78,000

On 2nd Day In 2nd Test

India Disposed Of For Paltry 188

PHADKAR GIVEN OVATION FOR SOUNDEST TEST INNINGS: AMARNATH DISMISSED CHEAP FOR 25

Australia Make 28 For Loss Of One Wicket At Close

SYDNEY, Dec. 13 (Reuter): India's cricketers were mesmerised by the wet wicket today, but the slight moisture in the wicket gave no help to the bowlers before lunch. Afterwards the wicket was easy but two batsmen, Hazare and Amarnath, who are both capable of making big scores, were bowled without making a real attempt to play the ball. Hazare did not go out far enough while Amarnath went too far.

Amarnath, after a shaky start against Lindwall, was beginning to play well when Ian Johnson's big off-break beat his pads. Gul Mahomed's entertaining but risky innings ended with an easy catch to silly midoff.

Bradman's field placing helped to secure this wicket. India have generally placed a fielder after a couple of catches have gone abegging Kishenchand's running between the wickets was extremely poor, and apart from missing several runs he nearly ran out Amarnath on two occasions Kishenchand and Phadkar made a good seventh wicket stand.

Miller made full use of the width of the bowling crease and worried the batsmen. Ian Johnson, with his flight and spin, had the batsmen pegged down while W. Johnston, not so fast as Lindwall and Miller, attacked the batsmen all the time. McCool was played confidently in the manner by which India have played all leg-break bowlers during this tour.

A drying wind and occasional bursts of sunshine had a remarkable effect on the test ground following yesterday's soaking. Although 27 points of rain fell during the night, the pitch itself was ready for play at the appointed time of noon. The sides of the pitch, however, were extremely saggy and a prompt resumption was out of question.

The captains after inspecting the wicket at 11-30 a m. decided to take another look at 12-30 p.m. when play was expected to start if there was no more rain.

The gates were opened at 11-45 a.m when several thousand people were awaiting admittance

While the light roller was being pulled over the pitch other members of the ground staff were busy drying the adjacent areas with sacking and scattering grass shavings.

The weather was cloudy and rather clammy but it seemed obvious that in the absence of further rain the pitch would be quite fit for play very shortly.

At half past twelve, however, Bradman and Amarnath were still on Mufti when they made their second inspection. They took about five minutes to examine the pitch and the adjacent areas after which they announced that play would be resumed at one o'clock.

They gave the groundsmen instructions to again put the light roller over the pitch

Miller's successes urged him to greater efforts. For Kishenchand he posted a silly point and silly leg with Hassett at forward short leg Kishenchand however got well over the ball in a sequence of defensive strokes He once drove Miller straight for two Amarnath and Kishenchand remained together when India's total was 60 for four

Hazare seemed confident and prepared to make strokes, but he was bowled by the sixth ball of Miller's second over He left the ball pass and failed to cover up to a late swinger which knocked his off stump out of the ground

Hazare had batted for 57 minutes and helped Gul Mahomed to add 36 runs for the third wicket.

Amarnath began by taking a single off his first ball he received. He allowed most of Johnston's deliveries on the off side to pass Gul Mahomed then turned a straight ball from Johnston for a single but in the next over, playing refensively at a rising ball he gave Brown an easy catch on leg side His innings had lasted 90 minutes and included two fours.

LINDWALL WORRIES LALA

Lindwall with a stiff breeze aiding his inswingers, and McCool had charge of attack after the interval. Amarnath played a maiden over from Lindwall, though none too happily But Kishenchand scored a single off a full toss from McCool. Kishenchand played a maiden over to Lindwall who bowled one bumper but Kishenchand easily ducked it.

Kishenchand with a well placed drive through the covers took four off McCool, but Amarnath was still worried by Lindwall's pace However he forced the fast bowler past point for a well-run two.

McCool was inclined to over-pitch and Kishenchand pulled a full toss for a single and another full toss was smacked the cover boundary by Amarnath.

After bowling three good overs for only two runs Lindwall was replaced by Ian Johnson as Bradman probably had his eye on the new ball 33 overs having gone.

Expert fielding kept down the runs as both batsmen tried to cut the spin bowling. The only exception was when Amarnath on-drove Ian Johnson for three Bill Johnston failing to stop in time

Bradman in trying to cut off a terrific straight drive from Amarnath off McCool, was struck below the right knee and limped for some minutes.

McCool did not present any terror for either batsmen, Kishenchand late-cut and drove the Queenslander and Amarnath promptly swept all over-pitched balls to leg

Ian Johnson was turning the ball considerably from the off and though Amarnath stepped back and pulled one ball short of good length for four, it was that bowler who administered a severe reverse to the Indians.

Amarnath covered up to a big off break but the ball struck the inside of his pad and went on to the stumps.

Bradman called for the new ball as Adhikari joined Kishenchand, with Lindwall and Johnston exploiting it. It was the 41st over.

Adhikari hit a single to the on, but he was out lbw when playing defensively to Johnston's fifth ball. Six wickets were then down for 95 runs. McCool made a grand effort to catch Kishenchand off a low ball to his left hand at first slip but failed to hold the catch. Kishenchand was then 13.

Phadkar got well behind the ball with defensive strokes against both bowlers when Kishenchand steered a full toss from Johnston through the slips for four the 100 was reached in three hours. Phadkar appeared confident against the new ball bowlers. He over-drove Johnston for three.

At 108 Miller replaced Lindwall whose figures were then 11 overs, three maidens, 16 runs, one wicket.

NEW BALL PERIOD SURVIVED

Kishenchand, now in his twenties, straight-drove Miller for two. The pair survived the new ball, and McCool was brought back again in place of Johnston at 111.

Phadkar greeted the new bowler by pulling his second delivery for two and later Kishenchand cut him for two.

Ian Johnson completed an all spin attack but both batsmen continued confidently. Phadkar played the off spinners safely and Kishenchand went out to smother the break

Phadkar pulled McCool for three and used his feet well to get out to smother Ian Johnson's turn. Kishenchand superbly placed a square-cut off McCool for four, and the partnership had added 41 valuable runs in 45 minutes when tea was taken with the total 136 for 6

Lindwall's opening over after tea was the most sensational of the match. It cost 14 runs and included four bumpers. Phadkar twice pulled head-high deliveries to the fence and then tried to force the next bumper which flew off his bat and went high over the slips to the boundary

The partnership was now worth 50 at the rate of one a minute, and the 150 appeared in three and a half hours. Then Lindwall left the field for attention to his boot and when he returned he found that Bradman was using Ian Johnson instead.

KISHENCHAND BOWLED OUT

Phadkhar on-drove McCool for four and passed Kishenchand's score, having batted an hour less. When the partnership had put on 70 runs at more than one a minute, Kishenchand, attempting to cut a ball from Johnson, was beaten by the turn and was bowled at 165.

It was a disappointing stroke after a gallant innings lasting two and a quarter hours for 44.

Nayudu had an escape before scoring. He lifted a straight drive off Johnson, and Johnston, running back got his left hand to the ball, but failed to hold it.

Nayudu was prepared to be aggressive, but his innings was ended by a magnificent catch by McCool who fell over in taking catch inches from the ground, off his own bowling.

Nayudu, who had tried to drive off his back foot, was the eighth out at 174.

Amir Elahi twice swept McCool full osses for singles, and later placed Ian Johnson through the slips for another one. Cheers greeted Phadkar's next stroke, an ondrive off Ian Johnson, which made him top scorer with 45. At 185 he lost Amir Elahi, skied a ball from McCool to give Miller an easy catch at extra cover.

Irani, the last man in, survived a maiden over from Ian Johnson, after which Phadkar reched his 50 after 100 minutes by sweeping a full toss from McCool for two.

Phadkar received an ovation for the soundest Test innings to date.

Attempting to force the pace, Phadkar stepped out to drive McCool but got too far under the ball and was caught by Miller at extra cover, the innings closing for 188 in four hours 20 minutes.

Australia Bats

Bradman had the lightroller put over the wicket before Australia faced the last 38 minutes' play, with Brown and Morris opening against Phadkar and Amarnath.

Phadkar, bowling outswingers to Brown, had an off field of three slips one backward leg and close midon. Brown opened with a single past point off the fourth delivery.

Amarnath had two slips, two leg slips and a short square-leg against Brown who pierced the one side for two.

Brown, when six, attempted to glance Phadkar and touched the ball Irani, diving to the legside, got his hand to the ball but failed to hold it, as he rolled over. It was a splendid effort.

Brown reached double figures with a nick for four through the slips off Amarnath, after which Morris made his first scoring stroke, a push to the mid-on, off Phadkar for single.

At 17 Mankad replaced Phadkar whose three overs cost three runs. Six runs later Phadkar went on at the other end replacing Amarnath.

Brown, when Eighteen and total 25 was runn out. He was again guilty of overstepping the crease when backing up, and Mankad, checking his run, picked off the bails, and Umpire Barlows's verdict was "out".

This happened in the last over of the day, and Bradman watched the last four deliveries, while Morris defended safely, taking a single off the last ball.

DETAILS OF GAME AFTER LUNCH

India were all out in their first innings shortly after the tea interval for 188 runs. Phadkar contributed 51.

On resumption after lunch, Amarnath did not appear comfortable, particularly against Lindwall. Londwall was replaced by Ian Johnhon. Expert fielding kept down the runs. McCool did not present any terrors for either batsmen, but Ian Johnson was a different proposition. He spun the ball considerably from the off. Amarnth who was just beginning to play well and had got 25 runs, covered up to a big off-break from Johnston but the ball struck the inside of his pad and went on to the stumps. Half the side was thus out for 94. He had batted for 69 minutes. Bradman called for the new ball as Adhikari came in to join Kishenchand and only one more run had been added when Adhikari was given out l.b.w. off Johnston. Phadkar played confidently and the 100 went up after the innings had lasted three hours At 111 Bradman made a bowling change bringing McCool in place of Johnston Shortly afterwards Ian Johnson came at the other end to complete a spin attack Phadkar played the off-spinners safely and Kishenchand went out to smoother the break. The partnership had added 41 valuable runs in 45 minutes when tea was taken with India 136 for 6.

Fourteen runs were scored off Lindwall's opening over after tea Phadkar twice pulled his head-high bumpers to the fence. The partnership was now worth 50 at the rate of a run a minute and 150 appeared in three and a half hours.

Phadkar ondrove McCool for four and passed Kishenchand's score having batted one hour less than his partner. The partnership was broken after it had added 70 runs when Kishenchand attempting to cut a ball from Johnson was beaten by the turn, and was bowled at 165. Kishenchand had batted two and quarter hours for his 44.

Nayudu had a narrow escape before he had scored, Johnston failing to hold a catch off Johnson. He did not, however, stay long being caught splendidly by McCool off his own bowling. This was at 174. Nayudu's score being 6. Phadkar became the topscorer for the side when he reached 45 with an ondrive, off Ian Johnson. At 185 he lost Amir Elahi who skied a ball from McCool to give Miller an easy catch. With Irani the last man in Phadkar reached his 50 in 100 minutes. He received an ovation for the soundest Indian Test innings to date. But shortly afterwards attempting to force the pace he was caught by Miller at extra cover, off McCool. The Indian Innings ended with the score 188 in four hours 20 minutes.

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad, b Lindwall	5
Sarwate, b Johnston	0
Gul Mahomed, c Brown, b Miller	29
Hazare b Miller	16
Amarnath, b Ian Johnson	25
Kishenchand, b Ian Johnson	44
Adhikari lbw Johnston	0
Nayudu c and b McCool	6
Amir Elahi c Miller, b McCool	4
Phadkar, c Miller, b McCool	51
Irani not out	1
Extras	7
Total	188

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 2; 2 for 16; 3 for 52, 4 for 57, 5 for 94, 6 for 95, 7 for 165, 8 for 174 and 9 for 182.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	12	3	30	1
Johnston	17	4	33	2
Miller	9	3	25	2
McCool	18	2	71	3
Ian Johnson	14	3	22	3

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Brown, run out	18
Morris (not out)	10
Bradman (not out)	0
Total (for 1 wicket)	28

FALL OF WICKET: 1 for 25.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	4	0	4	0
Amarnath	4	0	16	0
Mankad	3	0	8	0

Leong's Great Display

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After being down 0-9 in the final set, Chung King Leong effected a splendid recovery to win the match by the narrowest margin. His display this evening was the finest seen from him so far. His coolness, his resourcefulness and his court-craft were of the highest class and although he did not receive adequate support from Mrs. Pinto, did not give up the fight when all seemed hopeless. Shirke has himself to blame for losing the match after having almost won the match. Instead of attacking Mrs. Pinto he played the usual Mixed Double game and found Leong equal to his wills. At match point Mrs. Soman netted an easy kill.

Although Mr. Lewis played well and often brilliantly, they failed to combine effectively and left far too many gaps for Madsen to exploit.

In the Inter-Provincial Tournament, Delhi won both the Men's Singles, Jaini eliminating Shroff after a keen match. Charanjit won a very easy win over Talyarkhan who could hardly do anything right. The third match resulted in a walk over for Miss Chinoy as Delhi has no female representative. The issue of the tie therefore depends on the match between Jaini and Charanjit and Mugwe and Bala Ullal.

Punjab won a three-love victory over Bengal, Hemmady alone extending Gur Prasad.

Inter-Provincial Punjab beat Bengal by three matches to nil.

Gur Prasad beat Hemmady 11-15 15-6 15-8; Davinder Mohan beat Bose 15-6 15-0; Mrs. Lewis beat Mrs. Varma 11-2 11-5.

Delhi lead Bombay by two matches to one.

S. L. Jaini beat B. D. Shroff 18-15 15-13; Charanjit beat H K Taiyarkhan 15-4 15-7; and conceded a walkover to Miss Chinoy.

MIXED DOUBLES QUARTER-FINALS:

Mrs. T. Ahm and P. Holm beat 15-1 15-5; Mrs. Pinto and C. K. Leong beat Mrs. Soman and G. P. Shirke 15-3 7-15 18-17.

Miss Suman Deodhar and T. Masden beat Mrs. Lewis and Lewis 15-13 15-9; Miss Sunder Deodhar and Davinder Mohan beat Miss Moloobhoy and Dinker Rao 15-6 15-6.

FORWARD APPLIED SCIENCE

Kher's Plea At College Jubilee

BENARES, Dec. 12.

A spirited plea for the systematic organisation of technological studies and research in India with a view to the utilisation of the rich raw materials in which the country abounded was made by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Education Minister, Government of Bombay, while inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the College of Technology, Benares, this evening in Benares.

He hoped that now that India had regained her freedom, industrialisation of the country would proceed satisfactorily under the guidance of various scientific bodies such as the National Planning Committee presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

He paid a glowing tribute to the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, founder of the Hindu University at Benares, whose foresight was responsible for the establishment of the College of technology and complimented Dr. Godbole, the Principal, who was a famous Industrial Chemist and who was eminently fitted to guide the destinies of the institute.

After reviewing the progress of industrial Research in India up to date Mr. Kher said:

"India possesses great wealth in agriculture, forests, and mines which is as yet hidden. These resources have to be discovered by an extensive survey of the country and have to be exploited by the latest scientific method. For this purpose, systematic investigations have to be conducted on the proper utilisation of our vegetable oil, molasses and mowhra flowers, metals, essential oils, glass and refractory materials, gypsum the waste products and the by-products of industries. Investigations have also to be directed to the working out of methods of utilisation of the Indian raw materials for the production of new plastics, new alloys, new types of varnishes, rayon and cellulose, synthetic wool and other materials, which our country is not self-sufficient. It has been reported that most of the raw materials needed for the foundation of the dyestuff industry are available in the country. The establishment of this important industry in India will lead to the setting up of the chemical industry which will manufacture also a large variety of organic substances used in ammunition factories.

"The need for largescale industries in the country has been appreciated by the National Government. As a step towards industrialisation on proper lines it is necessary that a comprehensive scheme of national planning should be formulated. This scheme should provide for the development of heavy key industries, mediumscale industries and cottage industries, keeping in view our national requirements, the resources of the country as also the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the country. The scheme should provide for the establishment of new industries and also for the development of the existing ones.

In order to give effect to this and other resolutions, a National Planning Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Committee worked through a large number of sub-committees which surveyed potentialities for the manufacture of various articles and collected a huge amount of useful data, which unfortunately could not be translated into practice owing to altered political conditions. The circumstances have now changed; India is an independent country and is free to use her raw materials for her industrial development. Furthermore Pandit Nehru himself is now at the helm of the administration and holds the portfolio of Scientific and Industrial Research. The report of the Industrial Research Planning Committee appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is ready and the committee under the chairmanship of Sir S. S. Bhatnagar is going into the problem of scientific manpower. A number of scholars have been sent to United Kingdom and the United States of America for being trained in special branches of science. The construction of the plant for the production of artificial manure in India is already in progress."

Mr. Kher further said:

"Amongst the civilised countries of the world probably India is lacking most in the applications of science as well as in research. Every young student has unlimited opportunities to apply his scientific training and knowledge for the good of his fellow countrymen. It is imperative that these applications should be pressed on with vigour in order to raise our standard of life and enrich our civilisation in as short a time as possible.

Bombay Races

Khade Rides Two Cup Winners For Maharani Seeta Devi

SHAN-E-HIND ANNEXES IDAR GOLD CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters had reverses at Mahaluxmi to-day when the programme for the Sixth Winter Meeting was decided.

Pandu Khade was in lime-light annexing both the Turf Club Cup and the Baroda Cup for Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda through Laxmi Vilas and Grateful respectively. The Baroda candidates gained ready success being in the lead from early stage but the latter was not fancied much.

In the Turf Club Cup, only seven candidates faced the tapes. Ambush, as usual, was slow away while Deepak Mahal also failed to jump out smartly. Laxmi Vilas hit the front early and spared a length from Royal Jester at the end. Deepak Mahal ran on very well up the distance when running third behind and 2 1/2 lengths away of the winner. The last named had not all the needed luck in the race but should put a different show when next sent out.

Grateful scored from pillar-to-post in the Baroda Cup. The heavily supported Snehprabha chased the winner till close home when Aziz came up strongly to relegate her to the third position.

Shan-E-Hind, jointly owned by Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. Tirodkar scored in a well-timed effort in the Idar Gold Cup. The neglected Paper King and Here Again were in the lesser money. Favourite Boop's Fancy was with great difficulty sent to the gate but there he stood like a rock and returned the shortest way to the stables. The bracket of three headed by Jane Jigar was the installed favourite on the tote but none of them figured in the picture.

In the Dehra Dun Plate Battalia the rage, after heading the field till the Grand Stands fell back to nothing. The Ceylon horse, The Eagle scored here comfortably from Taiwan and Futurity.

As outsiders scored in the event pool races, only six tickets were left solved each of which returned Rs. 15,533-8-0.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULTS

THE KANARA PLATE Division II —Distance 1 mile.

Lady Sakina Chinoy's SHAMMA 8-3 Jagdish 1
Mr. A. T. Janai's COURT DANCER 9-2 Shaikh 2
M/s. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's KHALIF 9-1 Purtusingh 3
Mr. K. S. Irani's PRIMA DONNA 7-4 Shiba 4

Not run: Pure Emerald, Pound Note, Carlita, Bright Maid.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths. Neck, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE TARDEO PLATE Division II —Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Dinshaw Bhedwar's GRACE 7-8 Purshotam 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-0 Cunningham 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PADMA 9-0 N Singh 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 8-11 Jagdish 4

Won by: 1 length. 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 157. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 17 and Rs. 32.

Trainer: Owner.

THE KANARA PLATE Division I —Distance 1 mile.

Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BIG THREE 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Mr F. H. Mehta's PARTHIAN 8-11 Jagdish 2
Maharaja of Idar's BELLE D'ANTIBES 8-7 Shaikh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATAKHA 8-5 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Embarkation and Razia.

Won by: Head. 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 17 and Rs. 35.

Trainer: K M Patel.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's MASLIE 8-8 Uttamsingh 1
Messrs. R O Valia and H R Mehta's SHIVAJI 8-2 S Chavan 2
Mr Diamond's KEEN BOY 8-1 Jagdish 3
Mr V G Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 8-6 P Khade 4

Not run: Star of Sirohi.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, Neck, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 46 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMI VILAS 8-0 P Khade 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 9-1 S Chavan 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK MAHAL 8-0 Roberts 3
Capt. S A Rashid's BUCEPHALUS 8-8 Burn 4

Not run: Byculla, F. Pageant, F. O'Call, S. Bathing, Quality, Birthright and Kirti.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: Major Jadhav.

THE BARODA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's GRATEFUL 7-12 P Khade 1
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's AZIZ 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 8-8 Roberts 3
Mrs. K M Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-5 Jones 4

Not run: R. Mantle, H. M. Voice.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Major Jadhav.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 8-7 Roberts 1
Rao Saheb D K Parker's PAPER KING 8-7 P Khade 2
Major A Svamvur's HERE AGAIN 8-7 Eude 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's DEV DOOT 8-7 Duncombe 4

Not run: Grateful, Manipulator, Malayan, M. Mandir, Imperator, Parthian, P. Master, and F. Haven.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 51 and Rs. 63.

Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE DEHRA DUN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr W D Fernando's THE EAGLE 8-9 Sawyer 1
Mr F S Kerr's TAIWAN 8-0 Younger 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's FUTURITY 7-12 Damodar 3
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P J Sheth's PRAVINA 8-6 Evans 4

Not run: I. Right, Pankaj, Jo Hukum.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 93. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 33 and Rs. 32.

Trainer: R. Selvaratnam.

THE TARDEO PLATE. Division I. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 9-2 Rickaby 1
Mrs. A L J Talib's HERE'S LUCK 8-5 Burn 2
Messrs. J D Banatwalla and R K Khona's SUPER CHARGE 8-2 Damodar 3
Maharani Chimnabai's STYLISH LADY 8-12 Taylor 4

Not run: P. de Foi.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Marrable

SIND FACING DEFEAT

DALVI AND AMLADI IN GRAND PARTNERSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY (First Innings) for 8 Wickets declared 638
SIND (First Innings) for 4 wckts 42

At the end of the second day's play in the match between Bombay and Sind in Inter-Provincial Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy, Bombay were well set on their way to victory very probably by an innings.

A feature of the day's play was the grand eighth wicket partnership between Dalvi and Amladi which yielded 210 runs. Both were making their first appearance and achieved the distinction of scoring a century in their first innings in the Ranj Trophy. This has equalled the record for the eighth wicket created by Vijay Merchant and Rusi Cooper in 1943 for Bombay against Maharashtra at Bombay. Both played sound cricket mastering the visitor's attack. Dalvi carried his bat for an excellent 150 inclusive of nine fours marred by two chances.

Ibrahim declared his innings closed at 638 for 8 wickets at tea time. During the one hour remaining for play Sind lots 4 wickets for only 42 runs. Amladi claiming two wickets for 10 runs and Tarapore claiming two for 7. The visitors might have lost Rupchand in the last over if Kore had held a somewhat difficult return catch or if Mantri had stumped him off the next ball.

BOMBAY (First Innings)

K. C. Ibrahim c and b DeCunha 144
B. R. Irani c Abbas Khan b Samtani 8
M. K. Mantri b Hyder Ali 34
Uday Merchant c Mawalwala b b DeCunha 96
M. M. Dalvi not out 150
M. N. Raiji b DeCunha 0
P. R. Umrigar b Hyder Ali 16
M. M. Mohiuddin c Daud Khan b DeCunha 0
V. R. Amladi l.b.w. Lakda 101
J. J. Kore not out 46
K. K. Tarapore did not bat
Extras 43

Total (for 8 wkts.) 638

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/21; 2/103; 3/313; 4/313; 5/313; 6/348; 7/349 and 8/559.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hyder Ali	67	13	151	3
V. K. Samtani	32	4	76	1
Fazal Lakda	43	3	134	1
D'Cunha	28	2	115	3
S. R. Mawalwala	25	2	100	0
Rupchand	3	0	19	0

SIND (First Innings)

Dipchand b Amladi 0
A. B. Bhappu c Raiji b Amladi 3
P. P. Fernandes batting 25
Daud Khan b Tarapore 9
Rupchand l.b.w Tarapore 4
V. K. Samtani batting 1
S. R. Mawalwala, Hyder Ali, Fazal Lakda, Abbas Khan and D'Cunha to bat
Extras 0

Total (for 4 wkts.) 42

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/0; 2/11; 3/35 and 4/41.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. R. Amladi	5	0	10	2
B. R. Irani	7	1	12	0
P. R. Umrigar	2	0	9	0
K. K. Tarapore	4	1	7	2
M. N. Raiji	3	0	4	0
J. J. Kore	1	1	0	0

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Bhave and Bilimoria.

Separate Accounting Agreed Upon

Foreign Exchange Earnings Of India And Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13, (API): As agreed upon between representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan in the course of conversations held in Karachi from December 10 to 12, a system of separate accounting for the foreign exchange earnings and expenditure of the two Dominions will be established as from January 1, 1948 says a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Detailed instructions will be issued to the banks with the object of ensuring that foreign exchange may only be bought from or sold to a bank (which is an authorised dealer in foreign exchange) in the Dominion in which the applicant resides.

The new arrangements do not involve restrictions upon the transfer from one Dominion to the other of rupee funds owned by residents of India or Pakistan.

PARTITION BATTLE CONTINUES

12 Arabs Killed And 70 Injured: Jews Bomb Jaffa Coffee House

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13, (API): Twelve Arabs were killed and 70 wounded in attacks in Palestine today.

Six Arabs died and 40 were wounded in a Jewish bomb attack on a Jaffa Coffee House this afternoon, and in Jerusalem six were killed when two anti-personnel bombs were flung from two taxis into an Arab queue near the Damascus Gate, one of the eight Gates outside Jerusalem's old city.

Thirty people in the queue were injured seven of them seriously.

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Thoughts On Decontrol

De-control of sugar culminating in the Food debate by the Dominion Parliament were the highlights of the week here.

The outgoing Food Minister, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, made a lengthy statement, which neither appealed to head nor to heart. Ignoring the lesson of Bengal, Mahatmaji holds the view that a new moral code will govern the dealings of the Indian business community as soon as all controls were removed.

Let me quote the Woodhead Report on Bengal famine. The Report says:—"The people in Bengal or at least certain sections of it, have also their share of blame. Enormous profits were made out of the calamity and in the circumstances, profits for some meant death to others. A large part of the community lived in plenty while others starved, and there was much indifference in face of suffering. Corruption was widespread throughout the Province and in many classes of people"

Things did change with rationing. At least people did not die of starvation. The question, however, is whether the Bengal Famine mentality of the trading community has changed, with the change in the Government. A leader of the trading community had assured all cooperation to the Nehru Government on behalf of his clan as early as September 2 1946? The question therefore, is how far these assurances have been implemented. Salt was the first test.

SALT—NOW SUGAR

After a continuous struggle for over a decade, the Father of India, Mahatma Gandhi had succeeded in getting the salt tax abolished. The pre-tax abolished price of salt was two seers an anna for good quality of salt. It is two rupees a seer today in Delhi. This is one example how the trading community has served the poor of India and has cooperated with the Nehru Government.

Sugar provided the second test. Till last week first class quality of sugar was available in Delhi, along with foodgrain rations at nine annas a seer. Poor and rich alike got their quotas of sugar at a fixed price from the Government licenced shops. With the de-control of sugar, prices shot up over night to Rs. 2/- a seer. Sugar has now disappeared from the market.

Amusing part of the story is the visit of the U.P. Premier Pant to Delhi. It was disclosed that Sri Pantjee had entered into a deal with the sugar interests under which a rise of sugar prices by Rs. fourteen a maund was to be shared in the ratio of nine rupees for the U.P. Government and five rupees for the sugar manufacturers. "A Daniel" rushed to New Delhi because the Central Government's freezing of sugar stocks had upset Sri Pantji's apple cart.

Mr. Pant's new deal excited greedy appetites amongst other Provinces, such as Bihar and many an 'tching finger began to stretch and scratch at the vast pillage of direlict consumer. It was rumoured that the Pant Deal may be extended to whole of India

BEAMING FACES

According to lobby reports, the Finance Minister has decided to take for the Centre any profits made by the sugar mills by selling sugar over the enhanced price under the Pant's Deal. The cultivator is happy because he gets higher prices for his cane. The millowners are happy because they will get higher profits under Pan't Deal According to Mr. Gorwala's calculations, the millowners will receive Rs. twenty-two to Rs. twenty-four and a half crores of additional profits from the current season's production. Premier Pant is happy, because his Government may receive nearly fifty crores this year and much more next year. There is happiness around at the sole expense of the consumer

Mr. K. K. Birla, welcoming the decontrol of sugar, had solemnly announced that the industry and trade "will not belie the trust that has now been reposed in them". Obviously, he was referring to the 'Sugar Trust.' Behaviour of trade and industry is understandable, but not that of the Congress Premier Pant. So far one was made to believe that the Congress stood for the masses. One lives to learn. The Government of India's freezing of sugar stocks, however, has created some difficulty. Mahatma Gandhi is another inconvenient customer at present in New Delhi. Mr. A. D. Gorwala is unable to hold his tongue. His level talks are therefore in progress. The Premier Pant, according to reports, is unhappy over his commitments. We are all living in exciting times.

The issue, however, is whether the trade and industry has changed its outlook since the Bengal famine. The salt and sugar decontrols do not inspire much confidence in the professions of trade and industry.

GORWALA'S WARNING

One unpopular view here is that the Government should go slow in matters affecting human lives. Unless Government were anxious to hand over them to anarchy and Communists, they should not make experiments with human lives and with methods which might have dubious results. Mr. Gorwala has warned them. There is one other aspect of this problem. The rise in sugar prices and contemplated efforts to increase jute acreage are bound to effect adversely the acreage under food crops. It might increase the deficitry gap. Government, therefore, will have to maintain a careful watch not only on the upward trend of sugar and food prices but also on the effect of such rise in prices on foodgrain acreage. The best method would be to accept the Patel Committee's report and amalgamate Food and Agriculture Departments and thereby put an end to the perpetual tug of war between paper plannings of the Agriculture Department and the realities of shortages of the Food Department.

The Food Minister, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in reply to a question in the Dominion Parliaments said that "the Government of India did not agree that the Grow More Food campaign had been a failure. There had been some important limiting factors such as lack of materials like coal, iron and steel and fertilizers which had been in short supply for the last few years. Added to these had been the insufficiency of trained personnel. These factors combined with the seasonal and natural causes over which Government has no control explain why the results of the campaign have not been satisfactory as one would wish The Government of India have been rendering all possible financial, technical and other assistance to the Provincial Governments in implementing their Grow More Food Scheme"

VIRTUAL FAILURE

In contrast to this, the Finance Minister in his Budget speech had virtually declared that the campaign had failed. It is rather confusing for the common man, when two Ministers of the same Government speak in two different languages. Even Sri Rajen Babu tried to explain away why the results of the campaign "have not been as satisfactory as one would wish" As I recently reported in these columns, his own Department circulated to the Dominion Parliament a Blue Book, which showed a definite decline in production even over the pre-war figures.

It was lucky for Sri Rajen Babu that none of the members had read his own circulated Blue Book.

Sri Rajen Babu recently announced that the separate Grow More Food Grants had been revived. It is learned that the amount of grants is being increased from next year. The question is whether the supply position of coal, iron, steel, festilizers and trained personnel, had improved which according to Dr. Rajen Babu had retarded the planned progress of the campaign. To continue the campaign without an improvement in the supply position of these essentials of Grow More Food Campaign would be tantamount to throwing money down the drain. The view expressed by his colleague, the Industries Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji, is that the supply position had neither improved nor was likely to improve in 1948. Why should the campaign be continued and crores of hard-earned tax-payer's money spent on it, was not explained by the outgoing Food Minister

The issue should not be allowed to rest here. The success of the Grow More Food Campaign is no longer a matter of opinion. It has been seriously challenged by the Finance Minister, Mr Chetty and by the now defunct Commodities Prices Board. Its failure has been admitted in the bluebook circular by the Food Minister himself. The least the Nehru Government could do should be to institute an enquiry before fresh grants on a bigger scale were sanctioned by Government. The opinion here is that Government should not fritter away its resources on dubious schemes but should make an allout effort to complete the fertilizer factory and multipurposes projects within the shortest possible period. These alone will save India from starvation. The Grow More Food campaign has failed and should be shut down completely.

NAUTICAL TRAINING.

The Government of India have appointed a small committee consisting of Captain H. L. Davis, Dr S. R. Sen Gupta and Mr. M. A. Master of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company 'inter alia' to consider what measures can usefully be taken,

(i) to expand the existing facilities for preliminary training of cadets for sea-service and

(ii) to provide higher stages of training in navigation and engineering to prepare candidates for Board of Trade or equivalent certificates;

The Committee will also examine and report as to:

(i) whether for the purposes of higher training an independent Nautical college should be run or whether Nautical classes should be opened in the existing Government or private institutions;

(ii) whether such a Nautical college should train for Ship Surveyor's course and Extra examinations besides for ordinary certificates of competency,

(iii) whether such a college could undertake to train Nautical surveyors, Engineer and Ship surveyors and Examiners of Engineers and Masters and Mates for the Mercantile Marine Departments;

(iv) whether and if so what arrangements should be made for the holding of extra Master's and Extra First Class Engineer's Examinations in India;

(v) whether facilities for higher training should be provided to only to those cadets who take advantage of the preliminary training scheme or to all candidates who come forward for such training;

(vi) what method should be adopted for the selection of candidates for higher training;

(vii) what fees should be charged for higher training;

(viii) what should be the length of course of and the curriculum for higher training and

(ix) what arrangements should be made for the recruitment of coaching staff required for the Nautical College.

The Committee will be competent to make such other recommendations as seem germane to the subject.

FREE INDIA'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT

(Continued from Page 7)

nor Moslem but Indian. As years went by, it became particularly difficult for a Moslem to stick to this ideal, but Syud was unflinching. He had to part company with many old friends, not the least among them Mr. Jinnah in pursuit of this high ideal.

Now the dream is lost and Syud feels a psychological void. On his part, Syud Hossain has been bit of misfit in post-1921 India; for he has failed to grow out of pre-1921 India. All his intellectual and cultural stakes have been in pre-1921 India, and he has preferred to remain a caster-of-backward-glances rather than to flow with the tide.

HEART IS BIG

There is nothing small about Syud. His heart is big and generous and he is a sympathetic soul on whose shoulder many a man comes to cry. He is loyal to his friends, and he evokes loyalty from his friends, although his circle of friends is small owing to his irascibility and argumentativeness. One has to like Syud's foibles in order to like him, he operates on take it or leave it basis. He is seldom alone or seldom doing desk work because he holds court from morning to the wee hours of night. His manners as well as motives are truly Nawabi. Which brings me to my final piece of research: Syud Hoosain's father was Nawab Syud Mohammed of Calcutta, and his maternal grandfather Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif, described by Sir William Hunter in his book *Indian Mussalmans*, as "The most distinguished Mussalman reformer of the day."

It has been said that only a real aristocrat can be a true democrat. May be Syud does not like to talk about his ancestral background because he is an aristocratic democrat. In Mrs. Naidu's words, Syud Hossain is "the last of the Great Gentlemen".

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

PROSPECTS OF SECOND TEST AT SYDNEY. — AMARNATH'S LUCK.—SOUND HINTS BY DULEEP.—HOPE FOR THE BEST.—SIND CHANGES MIND.—A SERIOUS CHALLENGER AT LAST!—SQUABBLES IN B.P.O.A.—AN ABSENTEE PRESIDENT.—BOMBAY'S DOWNFALL.

The prospects of the second Test Match is scheduled to start at Sydney on Friday last does not appear to be bright. The clock of the weather has been at it again. Rains during the week has made the preparation of the wicket impossible Our players could not have any practice on the ground on which they have to play. This is their handicap No 1.

Then the question of toss looms large. In view of the present difficult condition of the wicket, the luck of the coin will play an important—nay, vital—part in the ultimate result of the contest. If Don Bradman the Australian skipper wins the toss again he is sure to exploit the good fortune to the fullest. He will dictate terms as he pleases

AMARNATH'S LUCK

If Amarnath, our Captain, succeeds in naming the coin correctly he will gain the upper hand against his great rival. In case he finds batting first will be suicidal, he will be in a position to put his opponents in and invite them to make the best out of the bad bargain Who knows India may pay the Aussies back in the same coin as they gave them in the first Test at Brisbane?

I am afraid I am running on too optimistic a view to warrant such a glorious climax. But we are rather fortunate in having Ernest Toshack out of the home team His very presence in the Australian Artillery would have caused jitters to most of our batsmen A muscular strain has kept him out of the fighting line

SOUND HINT BY DULEEP

This does not mean that the Australian attack will be much weaker. With Ray Lindwall, Keith Miller, Ian Johnston and Colin McCool in the vanguard they will have plenty of fire and dynamite to cause irreparable damage to our side. It will need the greatest caution, courage and resourcefulness among our men to withstand their dangerous onslaughts I hope they will not be found wanting in these estimable qualities.

Amarnath has an unenviable task in rolling out a sound batting combination and a judicious order Duleep's suggestions are well worthy of consideration and trial. I hope Amarnath will not monkey with his batting order any more. Nothing causes more mental instability among batsmen than an unstable batting order.

HOPE FOR THE BEST

As for bowling, Phadkar certainly demands a chance to test his mettle. We have every hope that he will prove more deadly than Sohoni has shown himself to be. It is apity Amir Elahi is still "hors de combat" So C. S. Nayudu comes in automatically But he needs to be tried longer and more often than Amarnath has so far cared to utilise his services. To expect him to become deadly within three or four overs is extremely unreasonable. As he has not proved himself very costly, he should be persisted in more often. Similarly with other bowlers. He should not thrust the entire burden on Vinoo Mankad and make him stale and impotent before the season is half way through.

Needless to repeat all the efforts of our bowlers would be fruitless, if they are not properly backed up by the fieldsmen. Let us hope that they would try to do their best and help their country to rise in the estimation of the world.

SIND CHANGES MIND

It is rather gratifying to see Sind playing in our National Cricket Championship at the Brabourne Stadium. Earlier reports gave us to understand that all the Pakistan provinces had decided to break away from the parent body and form a separate association of their own. Sind was said to be a party to this separationist policy. It was also reported that some of the prominent players had refused to take part in this competition. It seems they have changed their mind—for the time being, at any rate—and made their journey to Bombay.

It is worthy of note that both Bombay and Sind are led by Muslim skippers, K. C. Ibrahim and Abbas Khan respectively. It shows an inseparable unity in the field of sport. If the sportsmen rise above the barriers of caste, creed and colour many of our political ills can be solved without much difficulty.

A SERIOUS CHALLENGER AT LAST!

Great dissatisfaction has been expressed in America against the verdict in favour of Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber, in connection with his fight for World's Heavy-Weight Boxing title. Joe has been the undisputed monarch of the boxing world for many a year. All those who have dared to challenge his supremacy, have kissed the dust of humiliation and surrender. His many successful fights against men of all classes and climes have made him a hero in all parts of the world. His earnings from these bouts have been fabulous too.

Now another negro has arisen on the horizon to dethrone him from his high pedestal. He is Jersey Joe Walcott—hailing also from the land of dollars. He gave such a terrific battle to the champion that he was actually floored twice and the final verdict was a matter of divided opinion between the referee and the Judges. It may, therefore, be expected that another sensational encounter is in the offing.

SQUABBLES IN B. P. O. A

For some time past the B. P. O. A. has earned a reputation which hardly does credit to a sporting institution— least of all to an association controlling some branches of sport in the city and the province. If the people who managed to secure control of this body, after ousting all those who had helped to establish and build it, had bent their minds and energies to the promotion of the Olympic games and contributed substantially to their progress, nobody would have grudged the exit of the old sponsors

But the result has been different. Gradually the administration has been monopolised by one individual —a Joint Honorary Secretary.

AN ABSENTEE PRESIDENT

The fact that the President of the B.P.O.A. Tony de Mello, stays one thousand miles away from the seat of his office, has led to this. I am told the Secretariat of the Sporting Associations has become the scene of many a squabble. If there was a strong and local President such things would not have happened. Otherwise I cannot see any reason why de Mello should have been elected again despite the fact that he rarely—if ever—attended any of its meetings. Can the Olympians say that they could not persuade any sportsman of this city to accept the honour?

BOMBAY'S DOWNFALL

It is high time these squabbles are put to a stop. The World Games are fast approaching. The National Games are at hand. I doubt very much if Bombay's representatives would make any decent show in the All-India Meet let alone the World Olympiad. The next few weeks will show where Bombay stands in comparison with the rest of India. Unfortunately the quarrels in the B.P.O.A. have had a disheartening effect on our athletes. Unless the administration is radically changed, Bombay's athletics will go to the bottom ere long.

Is It True?

That the Indian cricketers were provided with a fine diversion in the country—probably with a view to forgetting their severe ducking at Brisbane?

That Turbaned Raisingh regaled himself in horse riding—chased by a barrage of photographers who had never seen such a wonderful sight before?

That they were given the option of three trees to choose peaches, plums and neetamines from—but no ducks were offered despite their great fondness for them on the cricket field?

That he may be offered a lucrative job in the local circus as the Kangaroos would love to see him in the arena with his resplendent headgear?

That Kishenchand has established himself as the crooner of the party and his services are likely to be engaged in some of the music halls there?

That the clerk of the weather has come to the fore front again and is likely to dictate terms in the second Test as well?

That Amarnath having won the toss and electing to bat had the mortification of losing 2 wickets for 38—when Jupiter cried a halt with a deluge?

That a controversy is now raging in Bombay over women's attire in the sporting field-saree or frock is the bone of contention?

That frock is bound to beat saree in the race as the handicap on the latter far outweighs the advantage of the former?

That mobility is the prime consideration in choosing one's sporting attire though saree may be preferred for a beauty parade at Marine Drive?

That some stars are trying to introduce swimming costumes on the hockey field—probably they fear that the game may be converted into water polo at any time?

MICKEY'S PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 4)

After all this is a big place and there's room for everybody. The Mouse knows we have to keep bringing new people along, new faces. It makes his job that much easier It was pretty tough when he was carrying the whole studio. But now he's got The Duck and Pluto and The Goof and our feature programme. Quite an accomplishment for a mouse."

Walt wouldn't tell me about Mickey's politics, except to say that they do not resemble Chaplin's, and he was a bit vague when I tried to find out exactly how tall the mouse was. The best I could get was that he's three quarters the size of the goof, about a head taller than the duck and a third bigger than Pluto. He stands about even with the coloratura, Clara Cluck, and is exactly level with Minnie—which may be due to the fact that Minnie originally was Mickey with eyelashes, a skirt and feminine footgear; otherwise the drawing was identical.

"What's he make a year?" I asked.

"What year?" countered Walt, and stopped me cold.

"Well what's he made in all, over the twenty years?" I asked finally.

"Me" Walt said and I had to let it go at that

Kay Kamen was more specific. Mr. Kamen is the Kansas City advertising man who has been Disney's licensing agent since 1932. He is the middleman between Walt and the thousand-and-one manufacturers and advertisers who use the Disney characters on their products.

The Disney label, says Mr. Kamen, helps to sell about $100,000,000 worth of goods each year and Mickey is the best salesman of the lot. Books are the chief item, going at the rate of 10,000,000 a year and ranging in price from kindergarten primers at $1 a copy to a de luxe Deems Taylor edition of "Fantasia" at $3.75 A Walt Disney illustrated 'Uncle Remus' ran through a first printing of 150,000 in practically no time and another is on the presses The Walt Disney Comics a monthly comic-strip magazine, sells to the merry tune of 30,000,000 a year and rates fourth on news-stand sales of all national magazines.

A SUPER SALESMAN

Mickey is a consistent salesman of cereals, soaps dolls, toys, sweaters Sweat-shirts, phonographs and records, radios, hot-water bottles, hair brushes, caps, robes, slippers, footballs, baseballs, paint sets, porringers and most notably, the Mickey Mouse watches—600,000 of them sold so far this year.

A Los Angeles ceramics plant stacks its kilns exclusively with Disney figurines; one of the nation's largest doll manufacturers gives Mickey top priority A New York department store sold $10,000 worth of Disney-decorated sweaters in a day.

No small-time operator, Mickey has made tie-ups with Standard Oil, General Foods, Standard Brands, National Biscuit Company, du Pont and National Dairy Products. He has declined bids from liquor companies cigarette manufacturers makers of patent medicines

The net income to Disney from all these sidelines has been, Mr. Kamen, estimates from 500,000 dollars to 800,000 dollars a year "No doubt of it," says Mr. Kamen, "Mickey Mouse is the greatest thing in the history of merchandising."

WHAT this means to the mouse himself, how it affects his standard of living whether he is any closer now to being able to support a wife called Minnie than he was twenty years ago, what kind of a car he drives what he thinks of screen vs. stage and his opinion of the English tax on Hollywood films are, unfortunately, questions I have been unable to clear up satisfactorily

I can only add that as I left Walt's office, I heard behind me the sounds of a drawer rattling in that unused desk and then a voice, in a familiar falsetto. "It's the next birthday that worries me," it said. Tell me, boss: When I'm 21 will I be a man or a mouse?" I dashed back into the room Walt looked up in surprise.

"I thought I heard something," I explained.

"Probably a mouse," he said and went on working. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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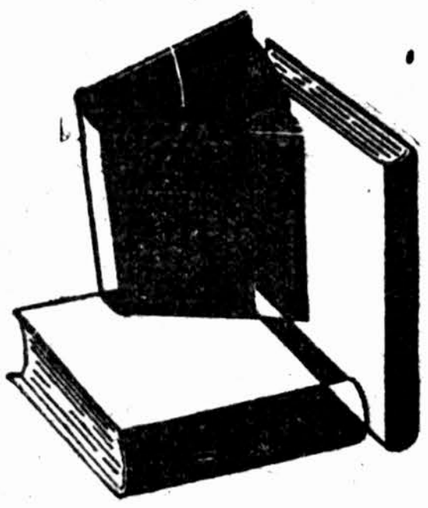


"THE ARYAN PATH"

The December issue of this well-known journal opens with a lengthy interview which a member of its staff had with the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of the Community Church of New York and Editor of "Unity" (Chicago), who recently toured India as Tagore Memorial Visiting Professor for the Universities of India under an appointment from the Watumall foundation. Dr. Holmes is a great believer in "One World" and in the need for a "spiritual outlook", particularly at the present juncture in the affairs of humanity. He entertains great hopes of lasting good resulting from a fusion of what his own country, America, and India each has to give. In his view, 'India through her long history had gone deeply into the problems of the Spirit. She had come close to Reality. If you equipped India with the machinery of living that America had produced, and if you gave America a Soul, then there would be, as in Ezekiel's vision of the wheels, the god in the machine. America had the wheels, and they were crushing her to death. India had the Spirit. If you put together the "Know How" of America and the "See Why" of India, you ought to have a model civilisation.'

In the same issue Dr. E. M. Josephson enters an emphatic warning against organised medicine's exploitation of the public with a view to secure the approval of the latter for human vivisection in the so-called higher interests of science. In another article Mr. Philip Howell examines the criteria of "progress" and comes to the conclusion that progress—or retrogression—is a matter of individual achievement or failure and that progress, of a community or a nation, as a whole, can be conceived of only in terms of the achievements of some of its individual members and the extent of their influence on other members.

The journal maintains its high level of its interest with its scholarly articles, book reviews and topical notes.

A GIANT AMONG PIONEERS

LIFE OF SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH—by Wayfarer: published by Rai Bahadur N. Dey, 2A, Convent Road, Dehra Dun. Price—Rs. 6|8|-.

No greater impetus to compile this work could be thought of than in the words of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak presiding over Shishir Kumar's death anniversary on December 29th 1917: "Such a man is rare to find, you have his life written; and from it you may know the story of his life and probably value the man who had made journalism what it is in India". After pursuing the volume under review, it may be said with truth that the author has fulfilled Tilak's behest with conspicuous success.

No journalist's knowledge of the history of journalism in this country may be deemed as exhaustive without a study of the romantic circumstances under which the "Amrita Bazar Parika" was conceived and given birth to by Shishir Kumar Ghosh. Today, we flourish and advance under the aegis of popular Governments with the spotlight of an ever-wakeful Public Opinion flashed on our path. But he who is 'au courant' with the hardships and handicaps which blocked the way of the pioneers a hundred years ago realizes the immensity of the task to which these heralds of a coming era dedicated themselves.

Shishir Kumar was a giant amongst these pioneers, and like a giant he rose from glory to glory, fighting and overcoming the forces of opposition. It is doubtfud if ever in the annals of journalism of any country, one little man of such insignificant physique as Shishir Kumar struggled and achieved so much. It is not for nothing that Tilak acclaimed him more than once as his "political Guru."

And yet, even whilst taking his stand on the front line of the battles he fought, the glamour of limelight held no magic for Shishir Kumar. Self-effacing is too mild a word to describe his self-forgetfulness which, carried to absurd extremes, sometimes amounted to eccentricity. Everybody knows the great Motilal, Editor of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', but how few know that the paper was born of the elder brother's brain which guided every step in the "Patrika's" career, — always from "backstage."? It has to be conceded, however, that Motilal never failed to acknowledge publicly the debt which he owed to his "Guru".

But the surprising part in the make-up of this Leviathan was the other facet in his character, —— the spiritual urge which sublimated his "self." It is difficult to reconcile the uncompromising hardened fighter of a hundred battles with the recumbent devotee melting at the thought of his Lord Krishna beckoning him with his flute-call, and weeping in ecstacy at a snatch of a Vaishnava "bhajan" And yet such was the superb blending of the soldier and the Sadhu in the life of this amazing man, and the book has brought out this harmony in an apparent discord with remarkable clarity. The hammer and the lotus which form the motif on the wrapper is symbolic of this harmony.

The paper, printing, and general get-up of the book are proofs of the pains taken by the compiler in its production. We happen to know that "Wayfarer" under which the author appears in this instance is no other than "Wanderer", well-known for his "Quest of Bliss", "Quest and Find", "Mira Bai", and "Bilwamangal", all devotional works on Vaishnava themes so beloved of Shishir Kumar. These have earned appreciation from the 'cognoscenti', and in this elaborate work, the author has added to his repute. We recommend the volume alike to hard-boiled journalists, persons interested in Vaishnava lore, and to all men and women who are in the quest of solace in this our world of wars.

A. D.

'HOMAGE TO AHURA MAZDA'

"NEMO AHURAI MAZDAI" ("Homage to Ahura Mazda"), printed at India Art Printery, Karachi and published by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla.

This is the latest publication of the veteran Parsi scholar, Dastur Dr. Dhalla, Head Priest of Parsis in Sind and Baluchistan, who has already to his credit half a dozen books on Zoroastrianism, including one of his autobiography. The present work is a learned commentary on the diverse attributes of "Manasni, Gavasni, Kunashni", that is, "Good Thoughts", "Good Words" and "Good Deeds", which form the very essence of Zoroastrianism. Besides the main theme of offering homage to Ahura Mazda, the Lord of All Creations, such virtues as righteousness, offer of prayers to God, progress as opposed to sloth and inaction, humility, diligence, gratitude, sacrifice at the "altar of service", etc., are expatiated on, and the several evils, such as, slander which Zoroaster has taught the world to be a 'heinous sin'; superstition; war which is called "mass insanity; avarice; bigotry, etc. are all condemned. Love of one's country, as the great Bactrian Sage has enjoined, is given its due place. Says the author, under the sub-heading "Let us love India, our adopted Motherland": "India is our common Motherland, and we, of various castes and creeds, are all her children. Patriotism is colourless and creedless. It is the common civic religion that united all races and communities of the country under the flag, and our destiny. Let us always pray for the union of hearts, that goodwill may reign supreme between the various communities and weld them into one Indian Nation". Noble words indeed! The book deserves to be in the hands of every patriotic and earnest-minded Indian youth, particularly Parsi youth.

A. K.

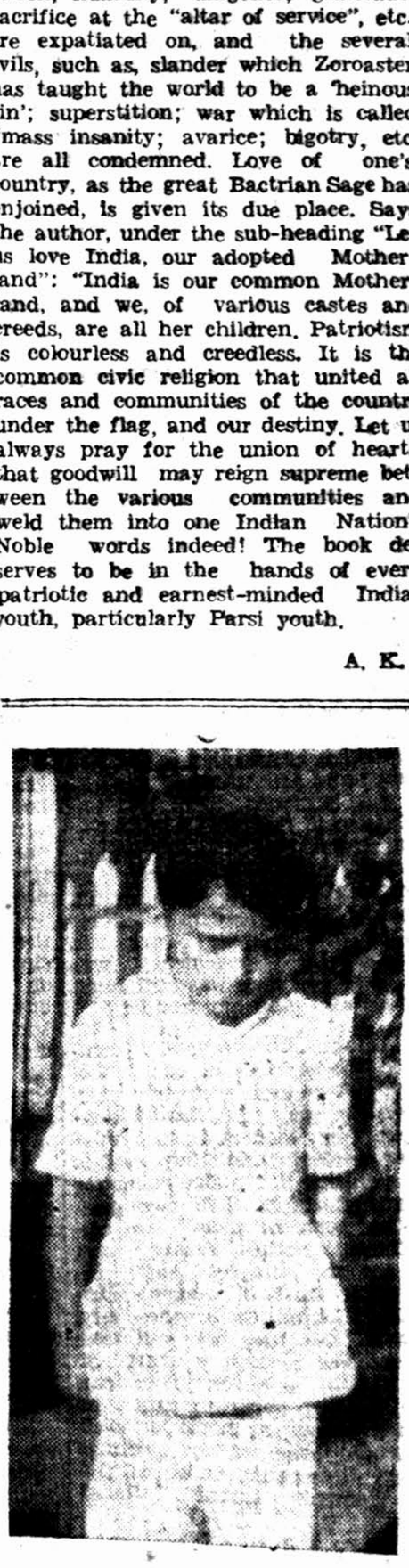
"Fancy Dress".

A Sister.

Dada is still ill—unfortunately still a bit seriously ill.—The doctors, drugs, powders and injections continue on.—And so do his smiles.—He is struggling to get all right, to be his real self again,—to be active and to be moving He fervently hopes,—not against hopes,—that he will be up and doing next week positively, and write the "Corner" for you.—Till then will you not kindly excuse him, and pray for his speedy recovery?—And this time probably these pictures will gratify you.—In the meanwhile, of course, he will be glad to hear from you.—So long!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada
"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay 21.

Balkan-ji-Bari Children at Spinning.



A Brother.

"Her Darling".

Let us talk it over —

Knitting has suddenly assumed a new and undreamt of status. And so it amazed me when I heard from many a rouged lips that they knew not knitting!

Only last week I wrote that there was nothing unwomanly in women's demand for military training. I still hold to my guns, wordy though they may be, in the absence of the real ones! But this week I am constrained to observe that it is most unwoman-like to say "I know not knitting" or even cooking and mending for the matter of that. Ignorance about these home crafts is not necessarily a fault in a woman. For, to be candid, I don't agree with the conventional view that knowledge of these is inborn in women. But that apart to flaunt your ignorance as a matter of special pride is nothing but pervert! And the sooner we, the ducated ones, rationalise our attitude towards these basic necessities, the better it shall be for us. Let us not look down upon our time-honoured skills and achievements just because we are to get that which was taboo to us till now. We can certainly march to:

Left, right, left. Right-about-turn,
And click the needles to one knit and a purl.

If the knowledge of the 3/R's is essential for successful democracy, total and wilful negligence of the 3/K's (kitchen, children and shall I put knitting in place of the church) will spell the ultimate doom of demos!

* * *

But why talk of the "doom" just when we are seeing the morrow of our freedom? Let me turn to this business of knitting which has reached a new high since Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's appeal came over the ether to knit woollen garments for refugees from Pakistan. An All-India knitting crusade was launched upon by our women leaders. The provincial governments supplied free wool which, one thought, would be 'devoured' by the eager knitters in no time at all. But apparently our leaders' efforts had not caught up well. Nearly a month after the movement was launched, a lot of wool was still lying on their hands. And no wonder.

Their zealous efforts have commandeered the services of the school girls, girl guides and even the pale-looking Ration girl. But hardly anyone of our great leaders is seen busy with the needles! And they cannot hold it again' me if I nudge them for the 'verbal' efforts on their own part. I know that some of them are collecting funds, clothes, razais and blankets for the refugees and coordinating the work of women's Distress Relief Committee in the city. But with all this they can still take upon themselves to knit a scarf or at least a baby pullover. They can do it while going about in cars or entertaining guests at home or even while attending the weekly meetings held at the Secretariat Office of the Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee.

* * *

The Committee has decided to invite Lady Mountbatten, who is arriving in Bombay shortly, to visit their office and see the work they have been doing for refugees facing the rigours of the North Indian winter. Now, it is well-known that Her Excellency has been taking personal and active interest in the refugee problem. She was Chairman of the central body set up for handling the refugee problem. Even now Her Excellency visits the refugee-camps in and around Delhi.

SO HERE'S A TIP FOR HER EXCELLENCY LADY MOUNTBATTEN: On her flying visit to Bombay, let her step out of her Dakota with needles and a half-finished jersey, and hey and presto! The knitting campaign will go with a swing. A photograph of Her Excellency clicking at the needles will turn many an emancipated bright young thing to this so "domestic a craft." I would have suggested the same to our first woman member of the Cabinet. But since the Rajkumari has been spinning for years—her photograph may not have the necessary appeal! I bet, at the forthcoming session of the Women's Conference at Madras we shall have a knitting session side by side in the same pandal

—Leela.

Anton Chekhoy's 'Ivanov' was recently broadcast by an Indian troupe in the BBC's Eastern Service. A scene in the production room

Marrying Is Not Marriage!

By D. L. Cohn

The casualties of American marriage are higher than those of our wars; two marriages in five now end in divorce, and the trend is still upward.

However "right" divorce may be in a given case, it nonetheless marks a grave breakdown in man's most important relationship. And since divorce is an omnipresent fact in our national life, American marriage, on the evidence, is a monumental failure.

Whenever the parties enter into the marriage contract with an escape clause in their minds, it is a marriage of the market place, as when one buys a stove upon 30 days' trial. Yet such marriages are performed every day, and this with the general approbation of the community, for they could neither exist without that approbation nor be conceived in an atmosphere hostile to them.

Divorce lightly asked and lightly granted is an orgy of the ego.—a case of my welfare, and the rest be damned.

FALSELY ROMANTIC APPROACH

Although the landscape of America is cluttered with the wreckage of marriage, we continue to foster a falsely romantic point of view toward it.

Marriage is a difficult, if deeply rewarding, exercise in human relations. Yet it is represented to the young by their elders, the movies and slick-magazine fiction, as a perpetual Christmas eve with tiny Tim passing double martinis and saying "God bless you, every one."

We teach our young that to be married is automatically to be happy, we believe that all are "entitled" to happiness as to fresh air. One must be happy all the time. But simultaneously we believe that if we are not happy in one marriage we shall surely be happy in another.

We reject the austere truths that every blessing has its price, that frustration and pain are of the world as well as fruition and joy.

The attitudes among us that destroy marriage are the result of our emotional and intellectual adolescence as a people. The United States is the only country where the husband often is not—and does not want to be—a man, but a boy. He wants, poor thing, not to be wived but to be mothered. Perhaps that is why he so often calls Maizie "mama" while Iwilla, his daughter, becomes "sister," and Joe, his son, becomes "brother."

But his wife dreamed of marrying a man. Nobody told her that our men like to be giants in their offices and midgets in their homes. All goes along well enough in the first years of marriage because she finds it pleasant to mother her boyish husband. But when the children come, she can far more satisfactorily discharge her maternal impulses through them.

WAY TO RENO

Then she begins to find it tiresome to baby her husband. She yearns to live with a man, and since neither of them entered the marriage with mature attitudes toward it, she is soon on her way to Reno. There she gets a divorce, and this time she marries a man who wears knitted ties unlike the foulards affected by her first husband.

Marrying is a different thing from marriage, for the one implies something completed; while implicit in the other is the concept of becoming rather than being. Girls are brought up to look forward to marrying; then they may relax. Men marry to "settle down." But both may discover too late that a spiritual ferment, a search for a perfection never to be found, is the condition percedent to spiritual repose. We find such a concept tedious and emotionally tiring. It suggests the task never completed, the problem never solved; and so is disturbing to us. We want to do something and be done with it.

The writer is a well-known American essayist, one of whose chief self-appointed tasks has been to show up with kindly, philosophical satire the frailties and paradoxes in the relationship of a man and a woman, known as marriage, and American concepts anent the "blessed state." One of his best-known books is "Love in America."

Yet the fact that there are no finalities in marriage, not even in divorce, makes little difference to us in our search for marital happiness. We continue to get divorced, change wives, breed various sets of children. Nor does it matter that while we prepare diligently to become a lawyer, plumber, secretary, our preparation for marriage is at best sketchy and at worst hopelessly inadequate

It is only in heaven that you can eat your cake and have it too, marriage, for all the rich satisfactions it may yield, is less than a heavenly estate, and one must conduct oneself according to its odinances.

50 Miles Of Fibre In Your Nulons!

Do you know how much silk it takes to make a pair of stockings? When a woman puts on silk or nylon stocking sshe is interested in knowing what they look like and how much they cost. But manufacturers and technicians consider a third aspect—the amount of fibre which goes into the making of the stockings.

The answer to the question is 50 miles of fine thread per pair! This sounds almost incredible, but it is true.

An engineering firm in Leicester has built a giant machine which turns out one pair of stockings a minute, using the finest spun fibre. So 50 miles of fibres are used in one minute to give a woman one pair of silk or nylon stockings.

The machine really is a giant. It is 60 feet long, but is worked by only one man. Once started, it carries out the whole production process in a single uninterrupted, run, from the upper, hem to the tips of the toes.

The young reporter was told over and over again to cut his story to the bare essentials. So his next story came out this way :—

"J. Smith looked up the shaft at the Wallick Hotel this morning to see if the lift was on its way down. It was. Aged 45."

* * *

It was the Englishman's first visit north of the Border, and as he waited on the station platform for a connection he whiled away the time asking the porter a few questions.

"I suppose you have a provost in this town?" he asked.

"Ay," replied the porter.

"Does he have insignia like our mayors?"

"Does he have what?"

'Insignia. For instance, does he wear a chain."

"A chain!" exclaimed the porter in astonishment. "Na, na, he gangs aboot loose. But dinna be feared o' him; he's quite harmless."

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

Faulty conception of art—Linke between painting and sculpture—Plight of Indian sculpture—Vagaries of art movement—Poet Laureateship in Madras—Soundness of Indian art tradition—Relics of British rule.

The average person has no clear notion about what the term 'art' exactly connotes. Even those, who claim themselves to be the elite of the art-world, have an erroneous impression that art means only painting. Such a faulty conception of art is a part of the legacy of the foreign rule in India. The blame of its popularsation should be primarily assigned to some of the western pandits who have written on Indian art, and it should be also shifted to their Indian agents and annotators who are struggling hard to maintain their hold upon the people who happen to be in their leading strings.

Sculpture, Not Inferior

Some of such self-styled connoisseurs and experts are seeking, through every possible means, recognition as authorities, but they deserve to be disclaimed as such if they interpret art in the sense of painting alone. The restricted view of art is repugnant to the spirit of the Indian tradition. It has led to a partial revival and to the relegation of other forms like sculpture to a place of little importance. To the cause of Indian art in its comprehensive sense it has done more harm than good.

The Indian sculpture, which sould be acknowledged as a unique phenomenon, has come to occupy an inferior place in the rank of fine arts. It has given a three-dimensional form to art and has thus imparted roundness and solidness to the objects which the painter would have painted on a flat surface. Sculpture marks the exuberance of the plastic sensibility of India. It reflects the beauty and majesty of the art that was India.

Beauty Of Indian Sculpture

The ancient Indian sculptor had acquired mastery over the processes of modelling and carving. He had exploited every medium which is known to the modern world. Moreover he had given, in a solid medium, free expression to his imagination. Some of the masterpieces, which have survived through ages, bear an eloquent testimony to the fact that the sculptor had the capacity of suggesting subtle emotional expressions and of rendering his creations instinct with vitality and movement. The frescoes of Ajanta and other examples of the classic category would have been insufficient to place Indian art in its proper perspective without the magnificent legacy of sculpture.

Art was deeply implanted in life, because apart from painting it was, in the form of sculpture, assigned a place of prominence in the home, temple, court and town. Ancient India did not collect or seek art in museums, galleries and exhibition halls. The same was brought in daily contact with the people in its every medium and especially by the various and logically disposed types of sculpture such as decorative, relief and free-standing.

Painting and sculpture differ in the matter of medium, but they in spite of their respective limitations express almost similar ideas and ideals, and thereby run more or less on parallel lines. Examples of both of any particular period in this country will easily corroborate this statement. break in the link between the two will give rise to an unbalanced artistic situation which, in its turn, will lead to the restricted supply of art to the people. Art recedes from life in varying degrees, if any one of its forms lags behind others.

Today the term art has come to connote painting only. Sculpture is left out in the cold. Fastidious coteries and cultured groups, which have arrogated to themselves the authority of shaping the destiny of Indian art, are apparently not moved by the beauty and vitality of the Indian sculpture. Perhaps, their members are gifted with an aesthetic sensibility which is so peculiar as to be irrresponsive to the appeal of sculpture. Lately they have started to sing, under the direction of their conductors, a chorus of "modern" Indian painting.

The high-priests of modernism who are foremost among the conductors are concerned only with painting, and are at the same time eager to take the credit of the pioneership of the haphazard effort which is blatantly advertised as "modern" Indian painting. The exclusion by them of sculpture from their definition of art, however, warrants an assumption that their knowledge of Indian art and the tradition on which it rests is far from being deep and expert. Having seen the examples of their "modern" Indian painting, one would like to know their attitude towards sculpture and their conception of modernism in the Indian sculpture.

What is the position of sculpture in the days when the movement for the popularisation of art in high circles is proceeding apace? Sculptors, who are trained on western lines and who are mostly confined to larger towns, have, to rest satisfied with the uncertain commissions of portraits—busts and full-size statues. Municipalities have not yet learnt to patronise them by giving them commissions of civic decoration. Since architecture has nearly dispensed with sculpture from its scheme, they rarely get an opportunity to execute decorations for the buildings in which the same fit from the point of view of the style. And the art-movement champions the cause of the qualified painters but not of such qualified sculptors.

Sculpture Today

The genuine Indian sculpture, though it has lost some weight and strength, has survived an unprecedented crisis and contnues to be one of the artistic requirements of the people. Sculptors, who have held the tradition as a sacred trust, are called upon to contribute their art to temples, mosques, palaces and houses in states and smaller towns and are widely scattered in rural areas. Some of their communities, to whom religious sculpture is a hereditary speciality, are also getting the opportunities of modelling and carving images of the various denominations in accordance with the iconographic principles.

A few of the hereditary sculptors are in Bombay and are doing the work which is intended for them; but they have not received trainuig in any school of art and they do not speak English or dress in the European style. The high-priests of modernism in Indian art and their followers are, therefore, not expected even to recognise them as artists. The movement for the popularisation of art with the elimination of sculpture from its scope is at present in full swing, but the hereditary sculptors are not likely to be assigned even an inconspicuous corner in the fashionable hotels and clubs which are its centres.

Well Done, Madras

Poet laureauteship is an ancient institution in India and is still continued more or less as a custom in some states. The credit of its revival in a systematic manner goes to the Cabinet of the Government of Madras. Laureateship, according to a report from Madras, will be instituted in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. Its term will be five years, and the distinction will carry an honorarium of Rs. 1000 per annum. Other provincial Governments ought to emulate Madras in the matter of encouragement to poets.

Scholarship in Sanskrit will, likewise, receive patronage in Madras. The Government has sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 1000 for the best Sanskrit scholar. Besides poetry and scholarship, arts especially music and dance are in need of encouragement from the State. The Cabinet of Madras should, go a stage further and some distinctions for the best exponents of these arts and should give a much needed lead to other provinces.

Authorship is selected for the award of prizes, and the award will be made to the authors of the best literature in the four provincial languages. Art is on the list of subjects for which literary prizes will be created. Literature on art should be expositions of the principles, theories and technique especially of Indian arts. It should be authentic and informative. The Government will have to set up an expert committee for the examination of publications and for the selection of the right types among them. Some of the writer-adventures are not unlikely to present third-rate publications, but they should not be allowed to win the laurels which they do not deserve. This applies as much to other subjects as to art.

Britain's New Interest

A few extracts from the speeches made at a dinner given by the British Government in connection with the Royal Academy's exhibition of Indian art deserve notice. Sir Richard Windstedt, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council of the exhibition is reported to have said that Britain has a lot to learn from Indian art. And Britain will now be in a mood to learn, because in the words of Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, British people have a new and vivid interest in India and Pakistan which they have never had before.

The first lesson which Britain and other countries of the West should learn from India is to take a comprehensive view of art, Britain should also learn from the exhibition to discriminate between the genuine and faked Indian art and to demand the former. Mr. Basil Grey, keeper of Oriental Antiquities at British Museum paid a tribute, in his lecture on December 4, to the soundness of the Indian artistic tradition and to the marvellous skill of Indian sculptores and painters. The "honorary whites" in India who have turned their faces towards the West for the revival of Indian arts should now study, without prejudice, the Indian tradition in all its aspects and should find out its soundness.

Shiv Tandav In High Relief ... ... Ellora

Wanted A Plan

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has passed, by a large majority, a resolution for the removal, from the Corporation Hall, of the marble bust of Queen Victoria and the busts of Bombay's three British Mayors and five Municipal Commissioners. The resolution aims at ending the reminders of two hundred years of slavery and is, therefore, dictated by a political sentiment. The report of the debate, which took place on it, shows that the historical or artistic values of any of the busts were not taken into consideration.

According to a report the busts may be removed to a corner of the Prince of Wales Museum and may, thus, "continue to serve as reminders of slavery to the visitors". One wonders why the museum should be treated as a dumping ground for the things unwanted by the Corporation. The question should have been approached from the historical, if not, artistic angle.

West Bengal has a similar proposition to deal with. According to a Press Note issued recently, the Provincial Government considers it to be desirable that such relics should be collected and preserved as a part of the history of India. For the sake of the proper preservation of statues, column tablets, cannons, crests etc. the Government is said to have a scheme to organise a museum. Obviously the relics will be deposited in a special museum and not damped upon any of the existing museums irrespective of its scheme of exhibits. The Corporation of Bombay ought to discriminate between museums and to work out a definite plan for the disposal of the relics of the British rule.

Dance group in high relief from cave VII, Aurangabad
in the sketch book of J. M. Ahwasi)

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

Everyone at the table was shocked when North passed his partner's two demand bid. But North was apparently justified when declarer, even after ruffing a third spade and taking a successful diamond finesse, was able to make only four odd, losing a diamond, a club, and a heart trick.

North, in further excusing his pass, pointed out that if he had bid two no-trump, South would have bid three spades, whereupon North would have to bid three no-trump—which contract would have been defeated at least one trick. Therefore, his action (or rather lack of it) had gained an 80-point plus score, plus whatever amount the game contract would have been set. South spluttered something to the effect that a diamond break would have permitted him to make five diamonds, and that if his second suit had been hearts or clubs he might have had a slam—even in combination with North's frightful bust.

While true enough, this argument failed to convince North, and certainly it is difficult to criticize a successful result. But the strongest argument against North's pass (aside from what it does to partnership morale) is a purely mathematical one. Let's suppose that two times out of three North's pass proves correct in that no game can be made. The two successful passes result in a plus score of about 150 points plus, let us say, 100 or 150 points which the defeated game contracts might cost in penalties.

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 5 3
♡ 10 8 7 4
◇ 9 2
♣ 9 6 5 3 2

WEST
♠ Q 8 4
♡ K 9 6 5 3
◇ 4 3
♣ A 8 7

EAST
♠ 10 9 6 2
♡ 2
◇ Q 10 8 7
♣ K Q 10 4

SOUTH
♠ A K J 7
♡ A Q J
◇ A K J 6 5
♣ J

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2◇	All Pass

But, on the third hand, the two-bidder actually has a game or even a slam cold in his own hand and the loss is at least 300 points. Guessing right two times out of three, therefore, will at best show only a standoff against keeping the bidding alive on all three hands—and may lose the value of the slam bonus on those hands where the two-bidder really has the deck.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

The night is dark, very dark; cold, bitterly cold.

The night is dark, and the hazy outlines of trees and hills are like phantom spectres. Somewhere in the dark vastness there are human dwellings, hearths and homes, somewhere there are sturdy men and pretty women and laughing children, somewhere there are fields and factories, artisans at work. But for the moment everything is shrouded in an evil darkness, darkness so thick and oppressive that you can almost feel its black, monstrous hands at your throat, choking you, strangulating you.

The night is cold, bitterly cold. It is not the mere fact of a drop in temperature. The cold is something positive and physical and vicious. It comes creeping with the soft-blowing icy wind, it works its way through the warmest clothing, it sends shivers tingling down your spine, and chills your very heart. Never again, you feel, will there be warmth and sunlight, never again will the earth smile in spring, never again will roses blow or saffron blossoms bloom, never again shall be heard the song of summer. The earth, it seems, is returning to the ice age, and soon all life will be extinct.

The night is dark and cold—*and silent*! A ghostly hush has fallen over the land. A silence so complete that you should be able to hear your heart-beats, but even your heart-beats seem to have stopped. The earth, it seems, is dead, and silent for ever are the sounds of life—the babel of human tongues, the creaking of the water-wheel, the soft hum of the *charkha*, the swish of harvesters' scythes, the tinkle of bells, the gongs in the temple, the call of the *muezzin*, the thunder of trains, the roar of the machines in factories. Silent for ever are the songs of life, the melodies of music-makers, the laughter of happy human beings.

The night is silent—but not quite! From the distance comes the errie howling of jackals and the barking of wild dogs. A symphony of terror, it gives no promise of life. It's an inhuman dirge, proclaiming the death of life and love, of light and happiness.

The night is dark and cold and silent, and as I walk through it, I feel like a ghost returning to a dead planet. My footfalls are hardly audible on the powdery road and there is nothing visible to guide me, no roadsigns, no familiar landmarks. I cannot see even the road, so dark it is. I am lost. I seem to be coming from nowhere and going nowhere.

*

World Is Not Yet Dead!

Then I take a turn and far away in the inky darkness there is a pin-point of light. I make for it and as I get nearer I can see lighted windows, the silhouette of a house. A house, a human dwelling, lighted up, with perhaps a fire inside, alive. The world is yet not dead.

As I knock on the door and am admitted, I know that I have arrived. This is where I wanted to come, this is where I have *always* wanted to come. This is my destination. This is my home.

The room is full of people, the room is full of noise. the room is full of laughter—gay, young laughter, the room is full of smoke from the open fire and from the innumerable cigarettes and pipes that are being smoked. Visibility, as they say in language of aviation, is poor, and it is difficult to make out who is who. But names don't matter in a crowd like this and introductions are a futile formality.

There is a community of the spirit established here which transcends all other considerations. If you belong here, it doesn't matter by what name your parents decided to call you, it doesn't matter from what part of the world you come from or how much income tax you pay or whether you pay any income tax at all. Many in the room have never been bothered by incometax officers for they have no incomes at all, or certainly not enough to be taxable. As you might have guessed this is a gathering of writers and artists!

There are writers from the Panjab, and writers from Bengal, from Benares and from Bombay, writers of Hindi and writers of Urdu, of Panjabi and of Kashmiri, novelists and critics, playwrights and poets, painters and photographers, men and women, Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs and Christians, Agnostics and Atheists, Congressmen and Communists and Socialists. And those who are just journalists.

To come here they have wangled advances from publishers, borrowed money from friends, taken journalistic commissions, pawned wife's ornaments. To come here they have taken leave without pay, run away from their jobs, sacrificed their radio contracts, left publishers and film producers searching for them, abandoned their children and forsaken their parents. To come here in mid-winter they have had to borrow blankets and overcoats and mufflers and gloves; coming from milder climates they have landed shivering on the Srinagar aerodrome, they have sneezed and they have coughed and they have developed flu and fever. But they have come to Srinagar, to this little room. They have come because they had to. Something within them has impelled them to come.

'Chronicler' Talking To General Cariappa

Flying over the snows.—a snap taken from the plane.

They have come because they are the seekers of light and lamps of love and humanity are being extinguished everywhere else; because they are the seekers of life and they can find life only in Kashmir today.

There was no planned, concerted move to send these progressive writers to Kashmir, no actual directive had been issued from the office of the All-India Progressive Writers' Associations. And yet, singly or in groups of twos and three, twenty of them have already arrived here and more are coming. There will be a constant flow, a relay of writers and artists making the trip to Srinagar and back to their stations, taking back with them a little of the spirit of Srinagar—the sensation of a democratic upsurge, a people's rebirth, the thrill of participation in a struggle for freedom.

*

Pinpoint Of Light And Hope

In the gloom that has been cast over the land by the mutual mass massacres of the major communities and the resultant bitterness and hate and depression of the spirit, Kashmir represents the one hopeful pinpoint of light. In the silence of the morgue and the graveyard and the cremations ground that has descended on vast devastated areas of the country, there is only one joyous, exultant cry—KASHMIR CHALO! At a moment when believers in freedom and democracy and humanity are being overwhelmed by the forces of fanaticism and religious bigotry, both in Pakistan and India, Kashmir represents the only rallying ground for the forces of progress.

Kashmir is encircled by raiders, Kashmir is blockaded and short of rations, Kashmir is in danger. But Kashmir is fighting. Fighting under democratic leadership, fighting for freedom, fighting against evil aggressors and not killing innocent Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs, fighting unitedly, Hindu and Muslim shoulder to shoulder. And in the process of fighting, Kashmir is being reborn into a NEW KASHMIR—into a progressive democracy based on social justice.

To the democrats in India, Kashmir is what Spain in 1938 was to the freedom-loving people of Europe. In that dismal era of appeasement, when the Nazi-Fascist monster was striding unchallenged across Europe, the writers and artists, poets and dreamers flocked to Spain to fight for what they believed in, to draw inspiration from the heroic Spanish people.

Likewise we have come to Kashmir. There are more than one parallel between Kashmir today and the Spanish Civil War. Then, too, Spanish reaction had come to establish itself with the aid of foreign Fascist imperialists; then too the cry of "Religion in danger" was heard, The German and Italian invaders, too, came as 'volunteers' in the alleged "Nationalist Army" of France, just as officers and men of the Pakistan army are crossing the border as "volunteers' in the alleged "Azad Kashmir Army".

But there the historic parallel must end. We shall not allow Kashmir to go down as democratic Spain went down. For we have been warned. And we have to warn India.

*

Among Those Present ...

Who has come? Among others, there is Rajender Singh Bedi, foremost Urdu short story-writer, and Ramanand Sagar, another prominent Urdu writer; Hindi is most numerously represented by nearly a dozen writers and journalists, including the well-known critic Shivdan Singh CHAUHAN, Mrs. Chandra Kiran Somerexa, Mohan Singh Senger who has come all the way from Calcutta, Ram Chander Tewari and Vishnu Prabhakar; while the Panjabi group consists of the poetess Sheila Bhatia, playwright Balwant Gargi, Mrs. Achela Sachdev, Naftej Singh and others. Political workers like Sher Jang have come straight from their anti-Communalist front to enlist in the freedom front of the Kashmiri people.

Divided in different groups the, writers have been daily busy, visiting the front and the devastated villages, meeting national leaders of Kashmir, studying the working of the various organisations like the Kashmir National Home Guard and the Peace Brigade that are mobilising the Kashmiri people for national defence, and actively helping in the formation and development of the National Cultural Front which has been started with dual purpose of carrying on patriotic propaganda through cultural forms (songs, plays, poems,

(Continued on Page 7)

Children of Srinagar

Fictitious Claims To Non-Existent Thrones

By S. Zeev

In 1926, she suddenly appeared in Berlin. Her slim figure became a feature of the Hotel Adlen; her unusual hairstyle puzzled the patrons of Kurfuerstendamm night clubs; the pearls she wore were a subject of discussion in the fashionable spots of the capital. Anastasia Tchaikovsky was the name of the newcomer. No, not a relation of the great composer, but apparently Russian—and as people "in the know" whispered—a very important person: Grand-Duchess Anastasia Romanoff, daughter of Nicolas II, the last Tsar. The Tsar and his family were killed in a Bolshevist prison in 1918, but Anastasia—so she maintained—had escaped, and here she was. The Berliners were first interested, then sceptical. The exotic young lady, seeing that nothing was to be done, packed her belongings and went to America. There all traces of her were lost; she just disappeared, and no one ever heard again of Madame Tchaikovsky, alias Grand—Duchess Anastasia.

Bogus pretenders of this sort are by no means rare. It seems to them to be an easy road to fame, if not to wealth. One could make a small collection of men and women, with all manner of claims to existing or non-existant thrones. To be excluded from this collection are "serious pretenders", such as Otto Habsburg, Don Juan of Spain, or the Count of Paris, who, being undoubtedly members of once ruling dynasties, may cause some political ripples in the troubled waters of post-second-war Europe.

ROYALTY IN BILLINGS GATE

While talking of Habsburgs, not only is there Otto, with his numerous brothers. He has, or had, at least two, somehow comic, rivals. One of them is a Londoner, by name of William Brightwell, a Billingsgate fishmonger.

How did Bill Brightwell of Billingsgate come to the idea of being the rightful successor to the Austrian, and also to the Hungarian, throne? Simply, by declaring himself to be a son of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, who was a brother of Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and Hungary. After Maximilian's tragic death by shooting in Mexico, his wife, Charlotte, went to the Vatican, to ask protection from Pope Pius IX. In the Vatican ex-Empress Charlotte was supposed to have given birth to a son. Jesuits planned to murder the baby but its life was saved by a nun. This nun succeeded in bringing the alleged son of Maximilian to London, where he was adopted by a commercial traveller, called Brightwell. The adopted orphan grew up, became a fishmonger, and used to tell everybody who cared to listen of his birth and parentage. His story was that he was born in the Vatican on December 8th, 1867, and that his parents were Maximilian and Charlotte. Regarding himself as a nephew of Francis Joseph I, he was convinced that he was the rightful pretender to the throne of Vienna and Budapest. He even printed visiting cards which gave his title and name as "His Imperial Highness Franz Rudolph Maximilian, Austrian Crown Prince, Son of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico."

Another rival of Otto lives in Kristiansand, Norway. He is the grand-son of a Norwegian lithographer, Hugo Koohler, who died a few months ago. After Koohler's death, it turned out that he was really the Archduke John Salvator, later known as John Orth, one of the nearest relatives of Emperor Francis Joseph I. He left two daughters. One of them now claims that her son is the heir to the throne of the Habsburgs.

France is probably a Republic which has more Crown pretenders than any other. Some of these claim to be of Bourbon blood, while others would like to make the world believe that they are direct descendants of the Emperor Napoleon I.

Certainly the most picturesque figure of the latter group is a beggar in Marseilles, before the war well-known to patrons of the harbour taverns. His name? He has many names, one of which is Desmoulins. Monsieur Desmoulins of the Marseilles underworld, despite his using the name of a hero of the French Revolution, is convinced he is the grandson of Napoleon III, the last Emperor of France. He is anxious to "prove" it to anybody for a few francs or the price of a drink.

"THE RASCAL OF FRANCE"

Another farcial pretender to the throne of France is a gentleman with the long name Eugene Pascal Honry Cucu de Navarre. He claims to be a descendant of the French ruler King Henry IV. The nickname Cucu never bothered him, though it is hardly flattering. His friends used to call him Eugene I, the Rascal of France and Navarre. "I am the only genuine French prince of royal blood living"—Eugene le Cucu would exclaim whenever he found a congenial audience.

The romantic and tragic fate of the last French Dauphin is the basis for another extraordinary story. Louis Capet, the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, was given by Jacobines to Simon, a Paris shoe-maker, for education. He died as a child, but in the XIX century, in Potsdam, near Berlin, a watchmaker, by name of Naundorff, claimed throughout his life to be Louis Capet, the Dauphin. The French refused to pay attention to him, and persisted in maintaining that Louis Capet had died in his childhood. Nevertheless, Naundorff's children sued the French Republic, asking both for indemnity and for recognition as Bourbons. The claims were rejected by French courts. Before the last war, there lived in a small Paris flat a man who, being a grandson of the Potsdam watchmaker, purported to be "Prince Louis de Bourbon." He was so sure that one day he would be offered the throne, that even the cushions in his flat were embroidered with the fleur-de-lys emblem of the royal house of France in anticipation.

The sergeant taking particulars from a new recruit.

"Are you married?"

"Yes, sir."

"Any children?"

"Yes, sir. Five girls and four boys.'

"Nine altogether?"

"No, sir. One at a time!"

"I was a fool when I married you," said Mrs. Brownleigh, angrily.

"Yes, darling, but I was in love and did't notice it," replied her husband.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

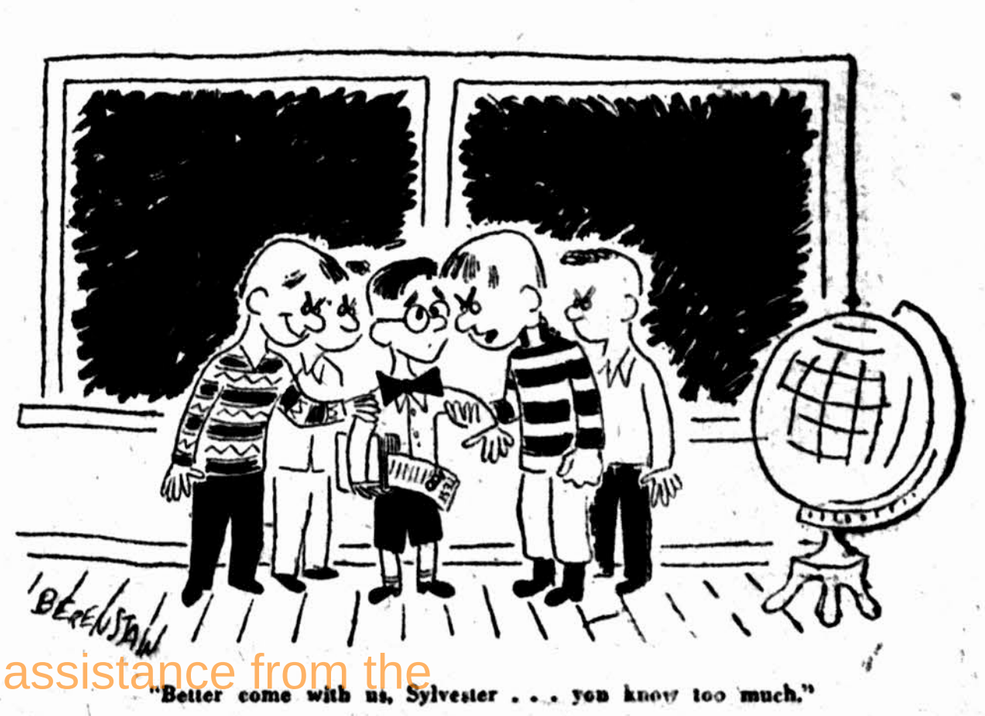
PARADE OF INDIAN ART IN LONDON

(Continued From Page 24)

to the splitting of India into Indian Union and Pakistan, the Exhibition is called "Exhibition of Art from the Dominions of India and Pakistan."

The Exhibition is rich in collection of sculpture and metal casting. The same thing cannot be said of the section devoted to painting. The classical school of Indian wall-painting is not represented though photographic enlargements from Ajanta are included. India has always been famous for its fine muslin and brocades, and I am glad that some specimens of this art are included in the Exhibition. Some embroidered and painted bed-spreads are attracting large attention and a journalist humorously said to me "Why not sell these and gdet dollars, if your country is suffering from dollar shortage." "The Exhibition of glass made in the times of Mughals have come as a surprise to many for they never knew that India could make articles made of glass. Some of the exhibits are 2,00 year old before Christ when the people of this country did not know even the art of covering their nakedness.

After seeing the exhibition even our critics will have to recognise that Indian people have a past of which they can legitimately feel proud. But what the Indians want to do is to shape their future in such a way that humanity will feel proud of Indians. At present there may be dark clouds on the horizon. But they will soon pass away. Anyway it is pleasant to turn from the gloom of politics to the sunshine of art which knows no two-nation theory, no communalism.



"Better come with us, Sylvester . . . you know too much."

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Woman and child with attendant—a fi ne specimen of sculpture of the 11th century from Orissa.

Parade Of Indian Art In London

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

The Royal Academy of Arts deserves bouquets for giving the people of this country an opportunity of seeing some of the best specimens of Indian art. In spite of difficulties of the present times, it has been able to collect more than 1300 exhibits from not only India and this country, but also France and U.S.A. After seeing the marvellous collection, the visitor cannot but be impressed by the high level India art had hit in fine arts.

The organisers have definitely done a service both to this country and India by organising the exhibition. The more such exhibitions are organised the better for the good name of India.

This is not to say that the present collection could not have been bettered. One sees defects of omission and commission here and there. But on the whole it will be conceded by even critics that the Academy has put up a fine show.

The idea of holding the exhibition was born before the war. Lord Wavell actually took up the matter with the Government of India and the Indian States, and the Royal Academy made provisional reservation of their Galleries for a show in the winter of 1947-48. In January 1946 the Government of India gave its official support to the idea and offered financial guarantees. Committees of experts were set up both in India and Britain. Three delegates of the British Committee visited India in the early part of this year. The result of these efforts is the present Exhibition. Owing

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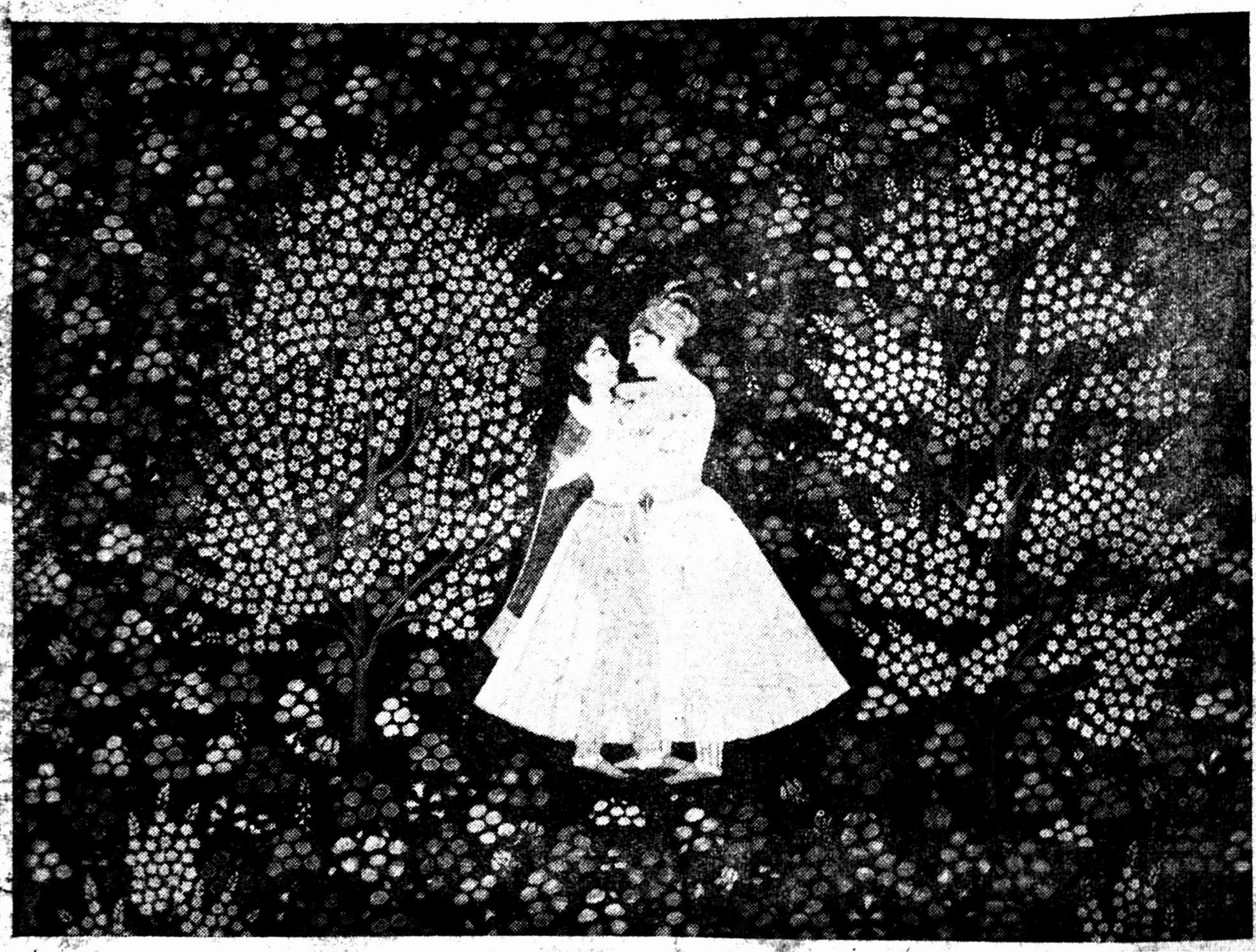

Lovers of Rajasthan (1750 A.D.). One of the most popular exhibits.

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